2600-2800

INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

elna
SWISS DESIGN

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Your Elna 2600/2800 series sewing machine is designed and constructed for HOUSEHOLD use only. Read all instructions before using this machine.

DANGER – To reduce the risk of electric shock:

1. Your sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
2. Always unplug before replacing light bulb. Replace bulb with same bayonet socket type, 15W max.
3. Do not place or store machine where it can fall or be pulled into a tub or sink. Do not reach for the machine if it has fallen into water. Unplug immediately.

WARNING – To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electrical shock or injury:

1. Do not allow machine to be used as a toy. Supervision is necessary when this machine is used by or near children.
2. Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Only use attachments recommended by the manufacturer as described in this manual.
3. Never operate this machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, is not working properly, has been dropped or damaged or dropped into water. Return the machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. This machine is equipped with a special connection cord which, if damaged, must be replaced by an identical cord. This can be obtained from your dealer.
5. Never operate the sewing machine with any air opening blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from the accumulation of lint, dust and fibers.
6. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
7. Do not use outdoors.
8. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
9. To disconnect, turn machine off and remove plug from outlet.
10. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
11. Keep fingers away from all moving parts, especially the needle.
12. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
13. Do not use bent needles.
14. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. This may deflect the needle causing it to break.
15. Switch the sewing machine off when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, changing presser foot, etc.
16. Always unplug the sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating or making any other servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

USA only

Your machine comes equipped with a polarized plug (one prong wider than the other). A polarized plug reduces the risk of electrical shock. This plug is intended to fit into a polarized outlet. If the plug does not fit fully into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

Use only foot control YC-482J or TJC-150 (UL, CSA).

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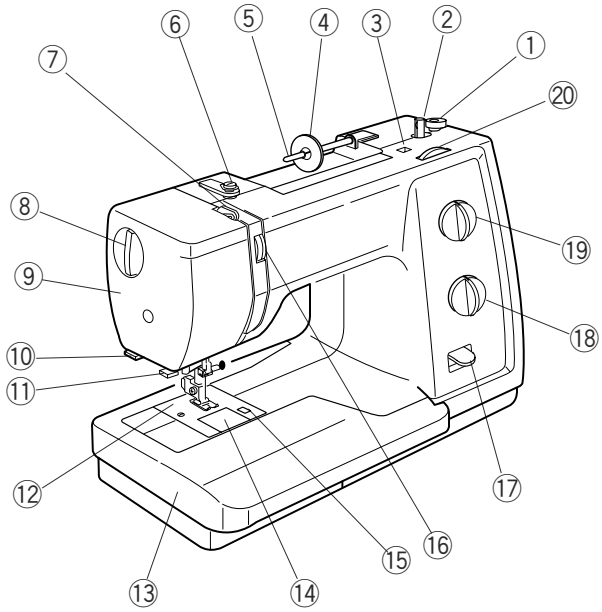
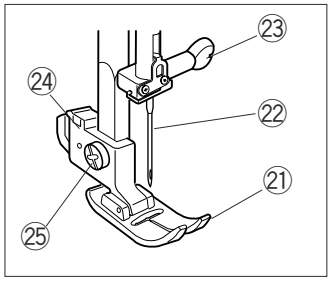
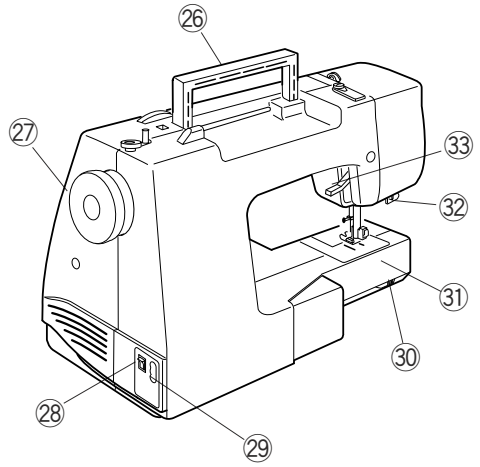
NOTE: *Information found in this instruction manual is current at the time of printing. Elna reserves the right to change and update specifications and information as needed.*

SECTION 1. KNOW YOUR MACHINE

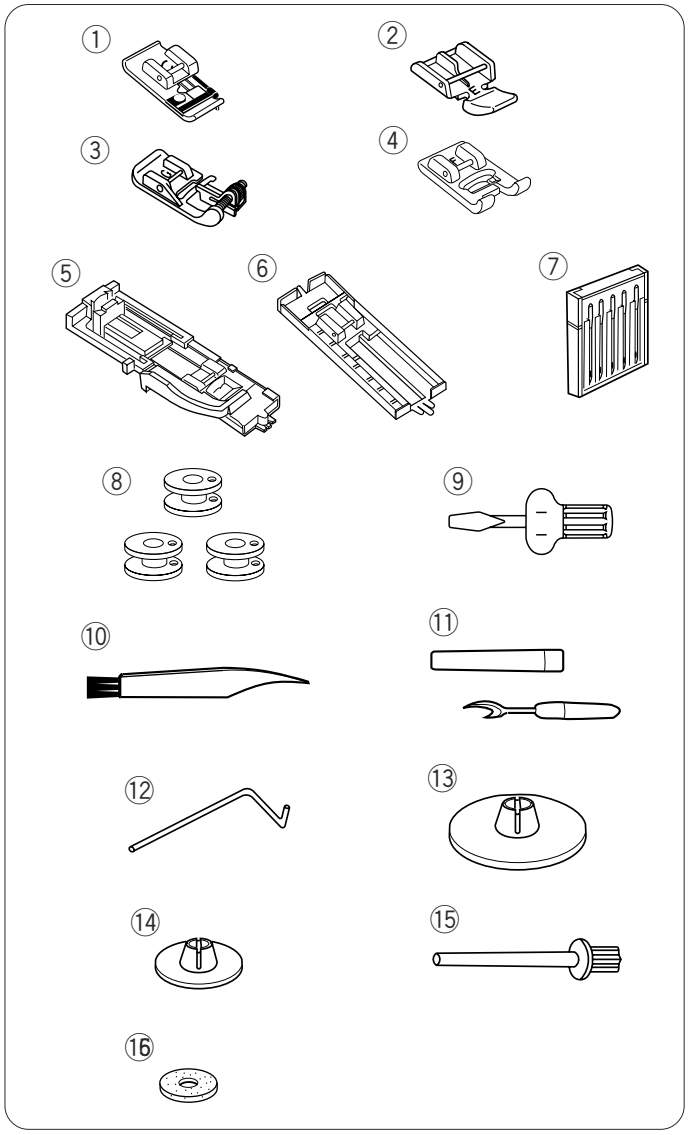






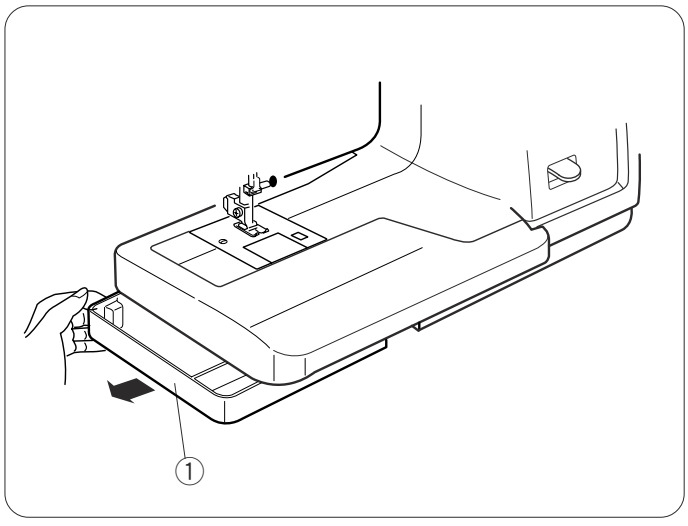
Names of Parts

① Bobbin winder stopper
② Bobbin winder spindle
③ Hole for additional spool pin
④ Spool holder
⑤ Spool pin
⑥ Bobbin winder thread guide
⑦ Thread take-up lever
⑧ Foot pressure dial
⑨ Face plate
⑩ Thread cutter
⑪ Needle threader (Model 2800 only)
⑫ Needle plate
⑬ Extension table (Accessory storage)
⑭ Bobbin cover plate
⑮ Bobbin cover plate release button
⑯ Thread tension dial
⑰ Reverse stitch lever
⑱ Stitch length dial
⑲ Stitch selector dial
⑳ Stitch width dial
㉑ Presser foot
㉒ Needle
㉓ Needle clamp screw
㉔ Shank
㉕ Setscrew
㉖ Carrying handle
㉗ Flywheel
㉘ Power switch
㉙ Machine socket
㉚ Drop feed lever
㉛ Free arm
㉜ Buttonhole lever (Model 2800 only)
㉝ Presser foot lever



Standard Accessories

① Overlock foot C (Model 2800 only)
② Zipper foot E
③ Blind hem foot G
④ Satin stitch foot F
⑤ Automatic buttonhole foot R (Model 2800 only)
⑥ Sliding buttonhole foot J (Model 2600 only)
⑦ Needles
⑧ Bobbins
⑨ Screwdriver
⑩ Lint brush
⑪ Seam ripper (buttonhole opener)
⑫ Quilt guide (Model 2800 only)
⑬ Spool holder (large)
⑭ Spool holder (small)
⑮ Additional spool pin
⑯ Felt cushion

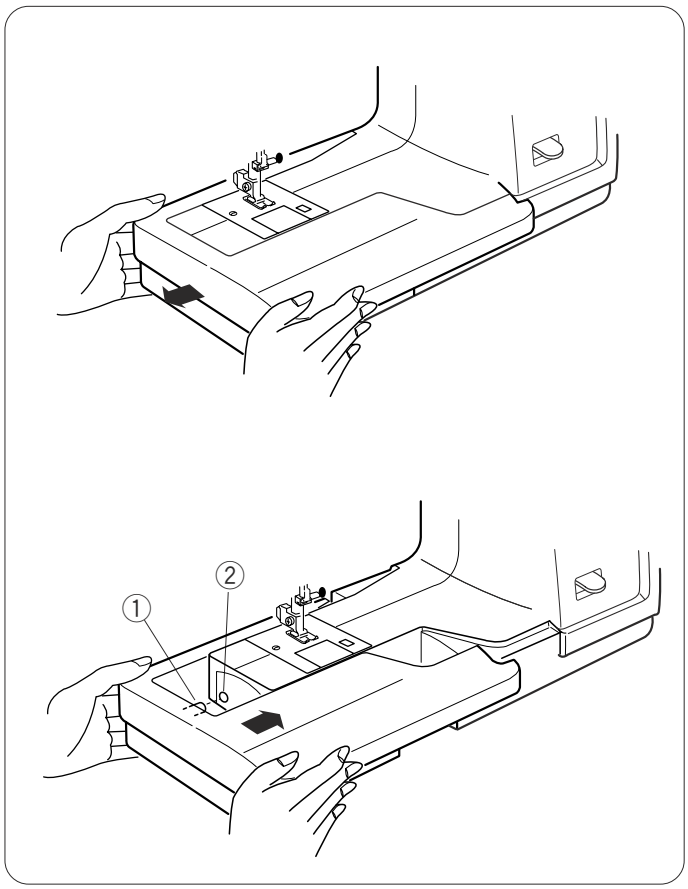


Accessory storage

The standard accessories can be stored in the accessory storage box under the extension table.

Draw out the storage box from the table as shown.

① Accessory storage box

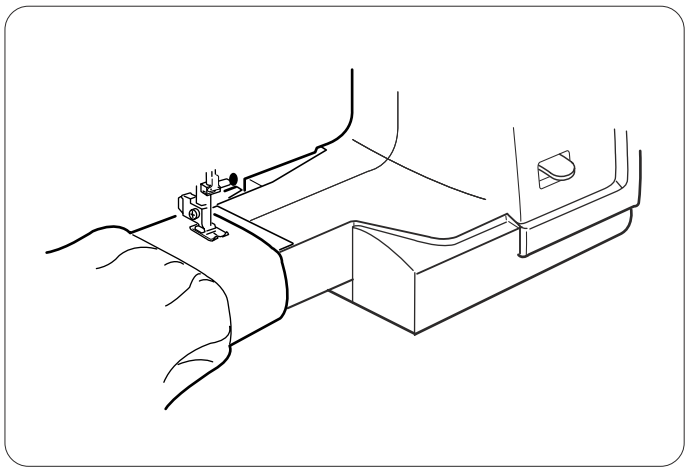


Extension Table

To detach:
Pull the extension table to the left.

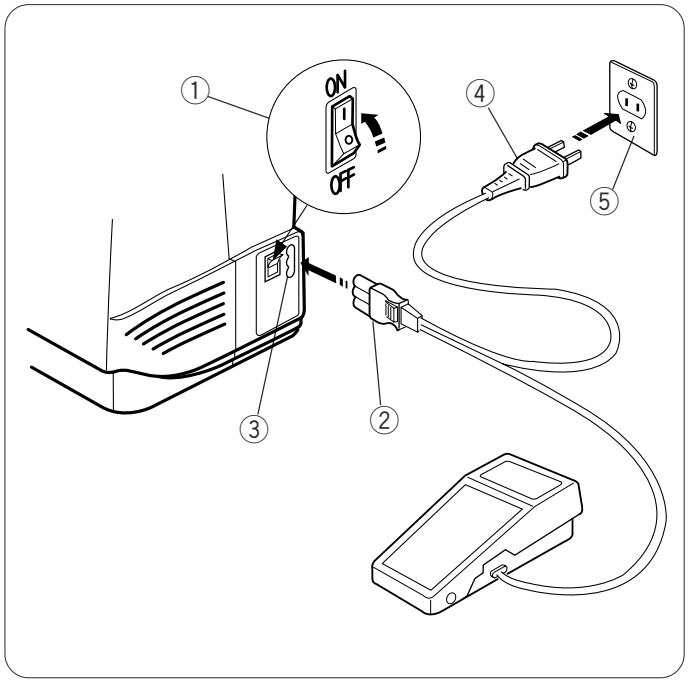
To attach:
Insert the pin into the hole and push the extension table to snap it in place.

① Pin
② Hole



Free Arm Sewing
Free arm sewing is used for stitching sleeves, waistbands, pant legs or any other tubular garment.
It is also useful for darning socks or mending knees or elbows.

SECTION 2. GETTING READY TO SEW



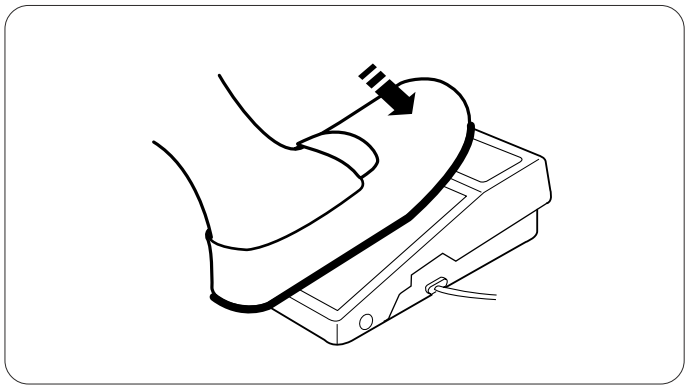
Connecting the Power Supply

1 Turn the power switch off.
2 Insert the machine plug into the machine socket.
3 Insert the power supply plug into the wall outlet.
4 Turn the power switch on.
- ① Power switch
- ② Machine plug
- ③ Machine socket
- ④ Power supply plug
- ⑤ Wall outlet

NOTE:
Before connecting to the power supply, make sure the voltage shown on the machine conforms to your electrical power.

⚠ WARNING:
While in operation, always keep your eyes on the sewing area, and do not touch any moving parts such as the thread take-up lever, flywheel or needle.
Always turn off the power switch and unplug from the power supply:
- when leaving the machine unattended.
- when attaching or removing parts.
- when cleaning the machine.

Do not place anything on the foot control, otherwise the machine will run intermittently.



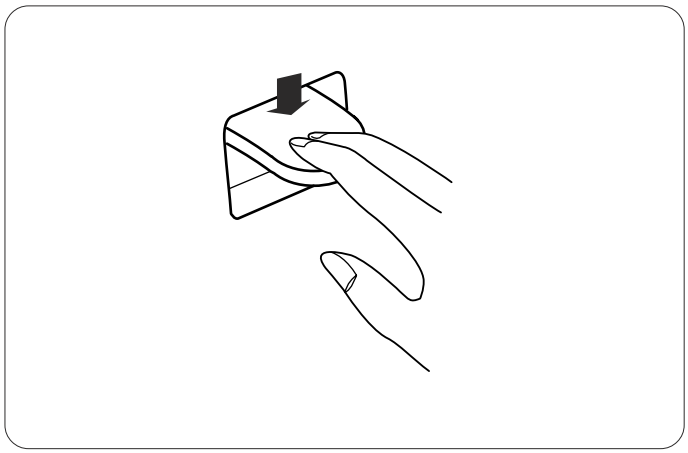
Controlling the Sewing Speed

Foot control
Sewing speed can be varied by the foot control.
The harder you depress the foot control, the faster the machine runs.

Operating Instructions:
The symbol "O" on the switch indicates the "off" position.

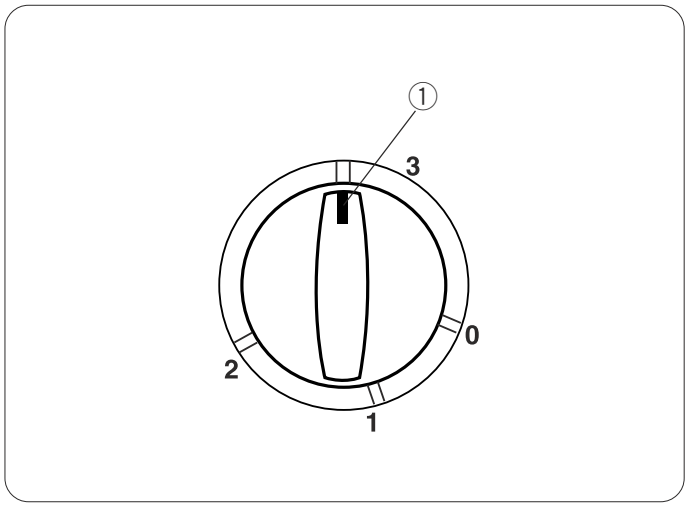
For an appliance with a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other):
To reduce the risk of electrical shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way.
If it does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

The foot controller Model YC-482J or TJC-150 is used with the sewing machine Models 2600 and 2800 (USA market only).



Reverse Stitch Lever

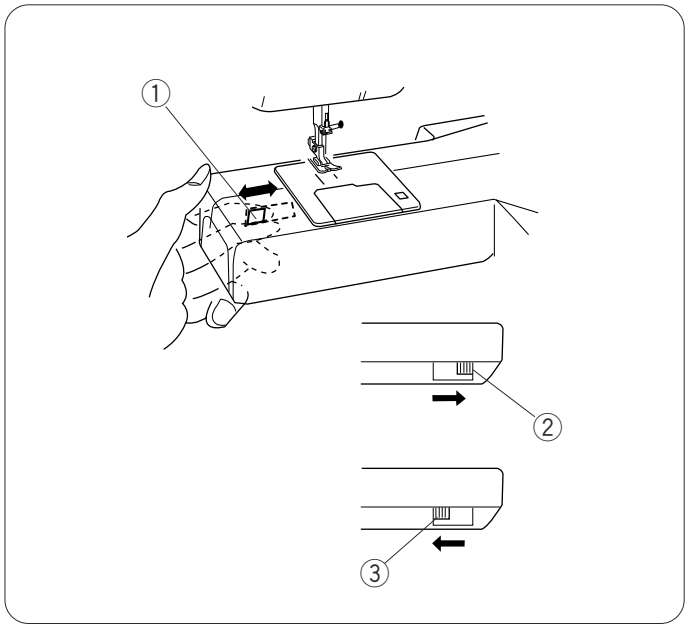
Push the reverse stitch lever down to sew in reverse. The machine will sew in reverse while the lever is pushed.



Foot Pressure Dial

Turn the foot pressure dial to adjust the foot pressure. The foot pressure dial should be set at “3” for regular sewing.
Reduce the pressure to “2” for appliqué, cutwork, drawn work and basting.

① Setting mark



Dropping the Feed Dog

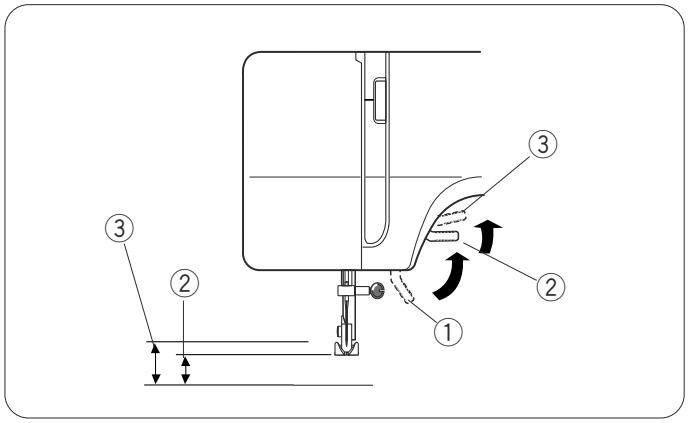
The drop feed lever is located underneath the free arm bed on the backside of the machine.

To drop the feed dog, push the lever in the direction of the arrow, as illustrated.

To raise the feed dog, push the lever in the direction of the arrow, as illustrated, and turn the flywheel toward you.

The feed dog must be up for regular sewing.

① Drop feed lever
② Raised position
③ Lowered position

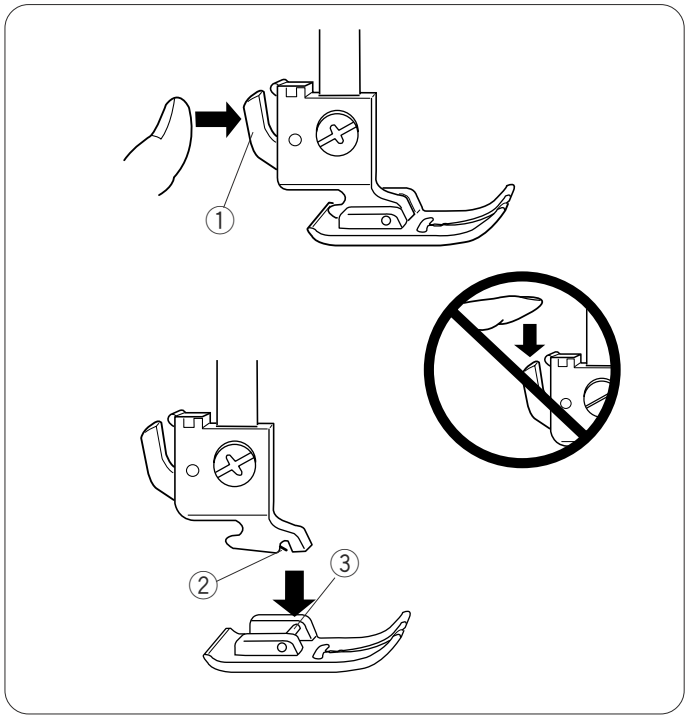


Raising and Lowering the Presser Foot

The presser foot lever raises and lowers the presser foot.

You can raise the foot about 1/4" (0.6 cm) higher than the raised position for easy removal of the presser foot, or to place heavy fabric under the foot.

① Lowered position
② Raised position
③ Extra high position



Changing the Presser Foot

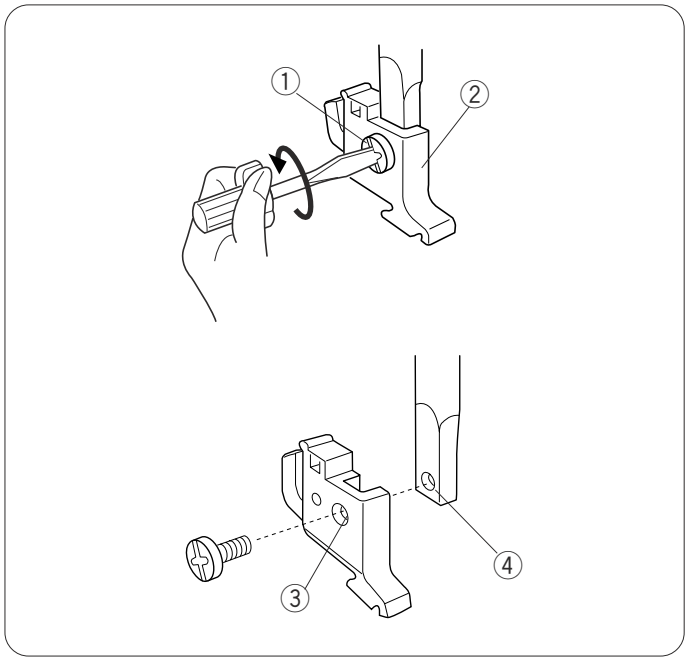
To remove:
Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the flywheel counterclockwise. Raise the presser foot, and press the lever on the back of the shank.

① Lever

⚠ CAUTION:
Turn OFF the power switch before changing the foot.
Always use the proper foot for the selected stitch.
The wrong foot can cause the needle to break.
Do not push the lever down to prevent it from being broken.

To attach:
Place the desired presser foot, so that the pin on the foot lies just under the groove on the shank. Lower the presser foot lever to lock the foot in place.

② Groove
③ Pin



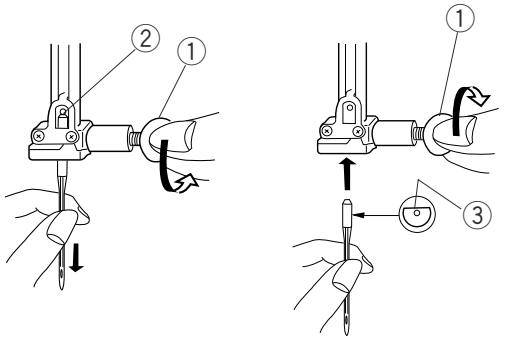
Removing and Attaching the Shank

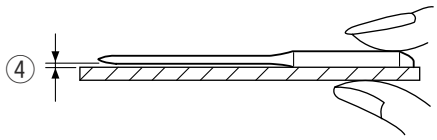
⚠ WARNING:
Turn OFF the power switch before detaching or attaching the shank.

To remove:
Remove the setscrew by turning it counterclockwise with a screwdriver and remove the shank.

To attach:
Match the hole in the shank with the threaded hole in the presser bar. Fit the setscrew into the hole. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise with a screwdriver.

① Setscrew
② Shank
③ Hole
④ Threaded hole





Changing Needles

⚠ CAUTION:
Always make sure to turn the power switch off and disconnect the machine from power supply before changing the needle.

Turn off the power switch.
Raise the needle by turning the flywheel and lower the presser foot.

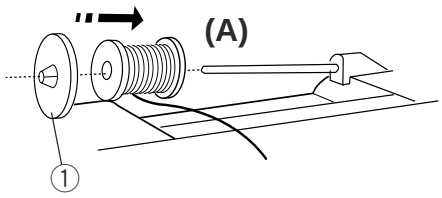
1 Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it counterclockwise.
Remove the needle from the clamp.
① Needle clamp screw

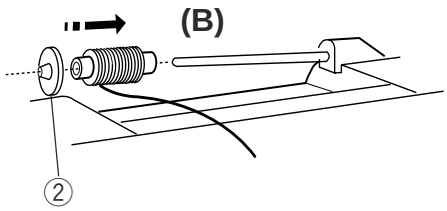
2 Insert a new needle into the needle clamp with the flat side of the needle to the rear.
When inserting the needle into the needle clamp, push it up against the stopper pin and tighten the needle clamp screw firmly.
② Stopper pin
③ Flat side

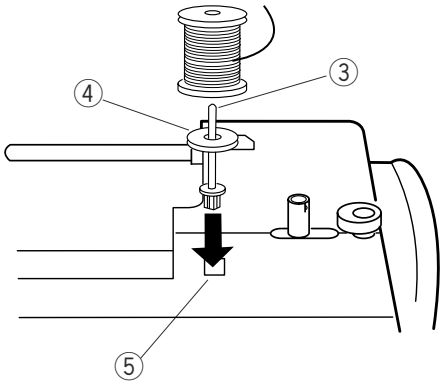
To check needle straightness, place the flat side of the needle onto something flat (a needle plate, glass etc.) The gap between the needle and the flat surface should be consistent.
Never use a blunt needle.
④ Gap

Needle and Fabric Chart

WEIGHT	FABRIC	TYPE of NEEDLE	NEEDLE SIZE
Very Light	Chiffon, Georgette, Fine Lace, Organdy Net, Tulle	Universal Ball Point	9 (65) 9 (65)
Light	Batiste, Voile, Lawn, Pure Silk, Crepe de Chine, Sheer Crepe, Chambray, Handkerchief Linen, Gingham, Challis, Percale, Wool Crepe, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Satin, Silk Surah, Satin-backed Crepe, Qiana	Stretch Universal	11 (75) 11 (75) 12 (80)
	Single Knits, Jersey, Swimwear, and Tricot	Stretch Ball Point	11 (75) 11 (75)
	Leather, Suede	Wedge Point Leather	11 (75)
Medium	Flannel, Velour, Velvet, Muslin, Velveteen, Poplin, Corduroy, Broadcloth, Linen, Chintz, Gabardine, Felt, Terry, Burlap, Quilted Fabrics	Universal	14 (90)
	Double Knits, (synthetic and natural) Stretch Velour, Stretch Terry, Sweater Knits	Ball Point	14 (90)
	Leather, Vinyl, Suede	Wedge Point Leather	14 (90)
Heavy	Denim, Sailcloth, Ticking	Denim	16 (100)
	Double Faced Wool, Heavy Coating, Fake Fur, Drapery Fabrics	Universal	16 (100)
	Leather, Suede	Wedge Point Leather	16 (100) 18 (110)
Very Heavy	Canvas, Duck, Upholstery Fabrics	Universal	16 (100)
	Topstitching for Special Finishes	Topstitching	14 (90)







Winding the Bobbin

Setting the spool

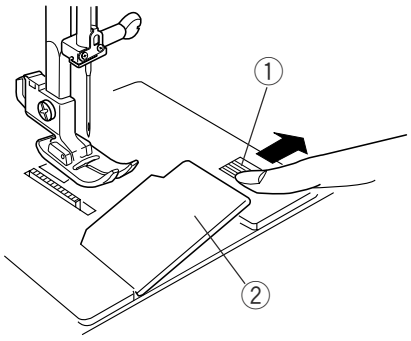
Place a spool of thread on the spool pin with the thread coming off the spool as illustrated.

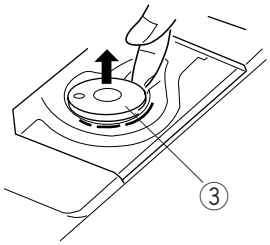
A: Press the large spool holder firmly against the spool of thread.
① Large spool holder

B: For a small spool, use the small spool holder.
② Small spool holder

Additional spool pin

The additional spool pin is for bobbin winding without unthreading the machine.
Insert the additional spool pin into the hole.
Place the felt cushion and thread on the pin.
③ Additional spool pin
④ Felt cushion
⑤ Spool pin hole



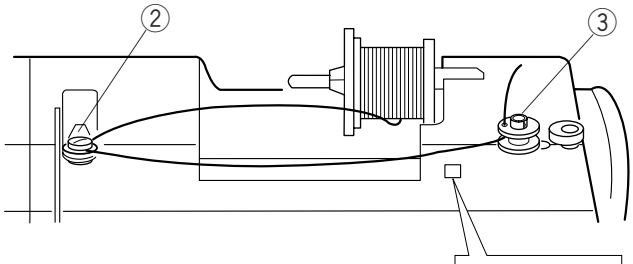


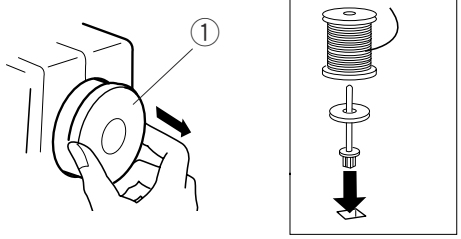
Removing the bobbin

1 Push the bobbin cover plate release button to the right and remove the cover plate.
① Bobbin cover plate release button
② Bobbin cover plate

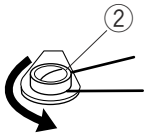
2 Lift out the bobbin.
③ Bobbin

Winding the bobbin

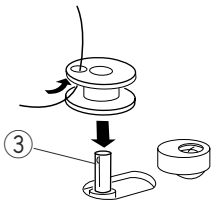


1 

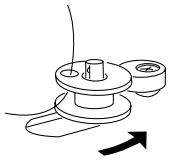
1 Pull out the flywheel to disengage the clutch.
① flywheel

2 

2 Draw the thread from the spool. Guide the thread around the bobbin winder thread guide.
② Bobbin winder thread guide

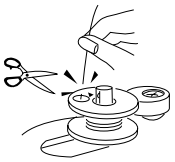
3 

3 Thread through the hole in the bobbin from the inside to the outside.
Put the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle with the free end of the thread coming out at the top.
③ Bobbin winder spindle

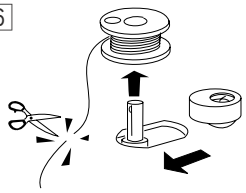
4 

4 Push the bobbin to the right.

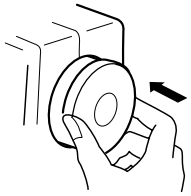
NOTE:
Do not move the bobbin winder spindle while the machine is running.

5 

5 With the free end of the thread held in your hand, depress the foot control. Stop the machine when the bobbin has been wound a few layers, and cut the thread close to the bobbin.

6 

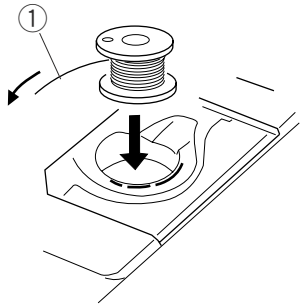
6 Depress the foot control again. When the bobbin is fully wound, it will stop automatically.
Return the bobbin winder to its original position by moving the spindle to the left, and cut the thread as illustrated.

7 

7 Push in the flywheel to engage the clutch.

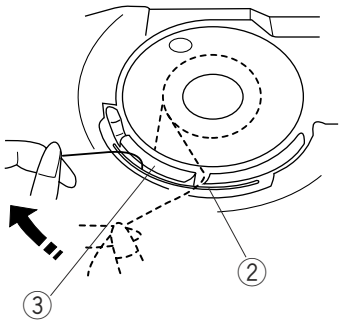
Inserting the bobbin

1



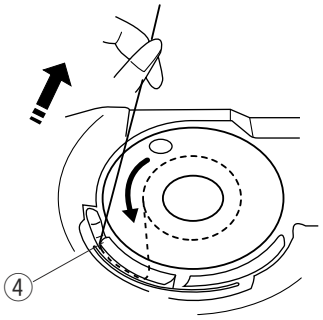
1 Place the bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread running off as illustrated.
① Thread

2



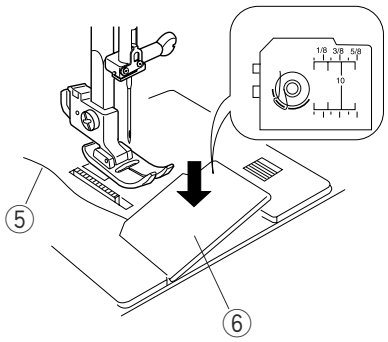
2 Guide the thread into the front notch on the front side of the bobbin case. Draw the thread to the left, sliding it between the tension spring blades.
② Front notch
③ Tension spring blade

3

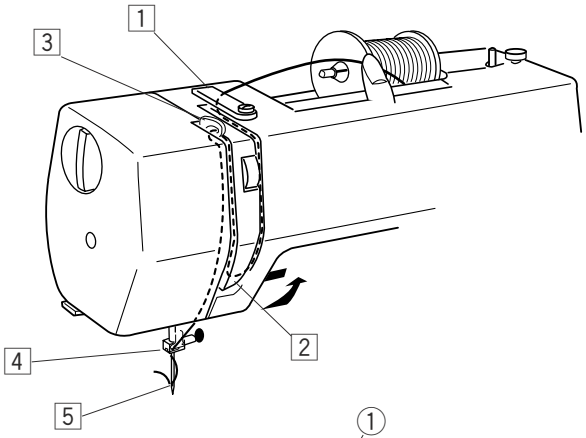


3 Continue to draw the thread lightly until the thread slips into the side notch.
④ Side notch

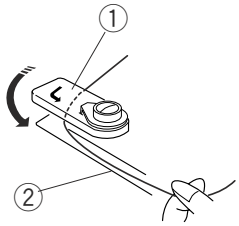
4



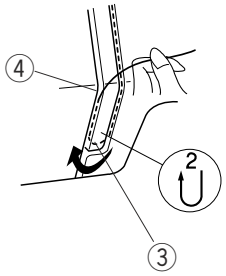
4 Pull out about 4” (10 cm) of thread. Attach the bobbin cover plate. Refer to the chart on the bobbin cover plate for proper threading.
⑤ Thread
⑥ Bobbin cover plate



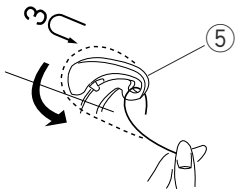
1



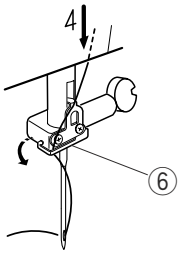
2



3



4
5



Threading the Machine

To set the needle thread:
Raise the thread take-up lever to the highest position by turning the flywheel.
Raise the presser foot.

> **⚠ WARNING:**
> Turn OFF the power switch before threading the needle.

1 Draw the thread from the spool and pass it under the thread guide. Then draw it down along the right channel.
① Thread guide
② Right channel

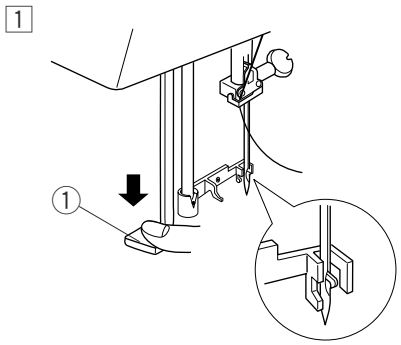
2 Draw the thread up around the bottom of the thread guide plate.
Pull the thread up along the left channel
③ Thread guide plate
④ Left channel

3 Firmly draw the thread from right to left over the thread take-up lever and down into the take-up lever eye.
⑤ Thread take-up lever

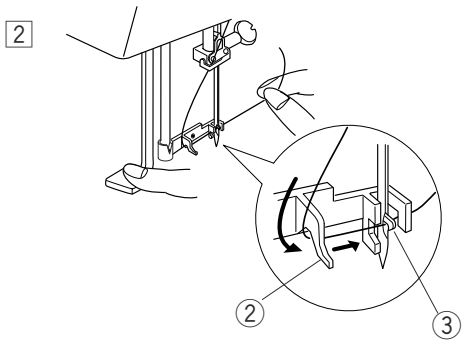
4 Draw the thread down along the left channel and slip the thread behind the needle bar thread guide from the left.
⑥ Needle bar thread guide

5 Pass the thread through the needle eye from the front or use the needle threader (refer to the next page).

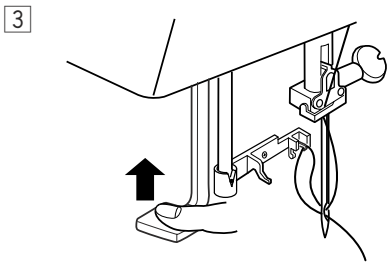
Needle threader



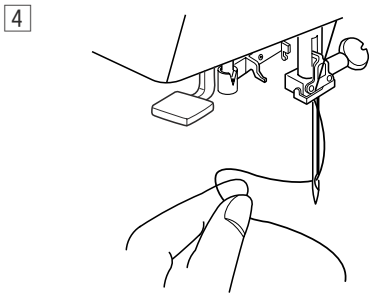
1 Raise the needle to its highest position and lower the presser foot. Push down the needle threader lever as far as it will go.
The hook inserts itself through the needle eye.
① Threader lever



2 Draw the thread from the left around the guide and under the hook.
② Guide
③ Hook



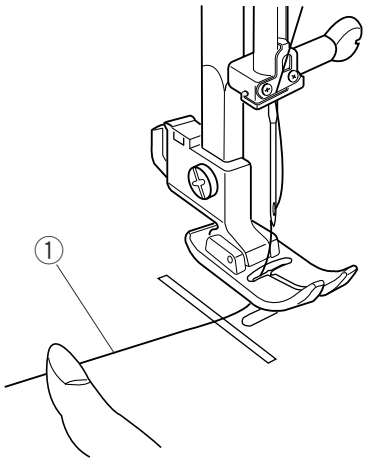
3 Release the lever slowly while holding the thread end with your hand. A loop of the thread is pulled up through the needle eye.



4 Pull out the end of the thread through the needle eye.

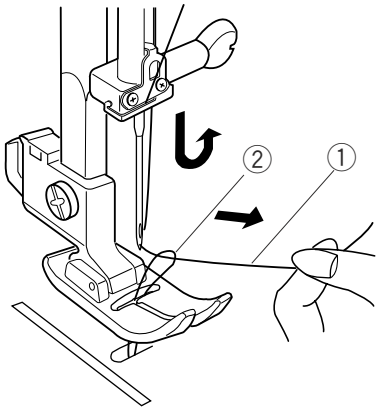
Drawing up the Bobbin Thread

1



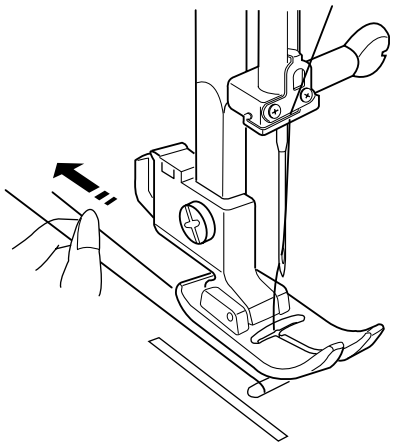
1 Raise the presser foot and hold the needle thread lightly with your left hand.
① Needle thread

2



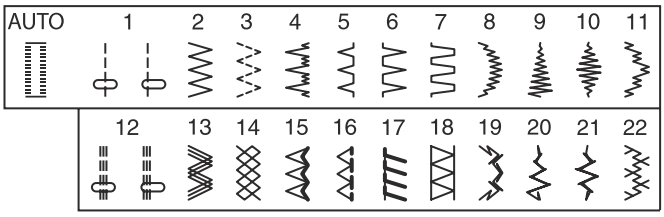
2 Turn the flywheel slowly towards you one complete turn. Bring the bobbin thread up by pulling the needle thread as illustrated.
① Needle thread
② Bobbin thread

3

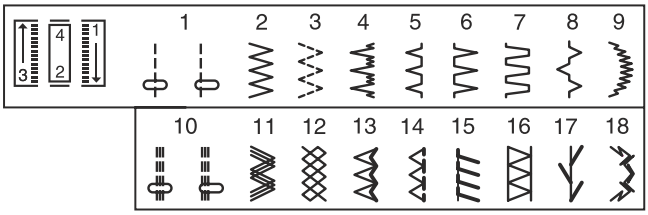


3 Pull 4” (10 cm) of both threads back and under the presser foot.

Selecting a Stitch

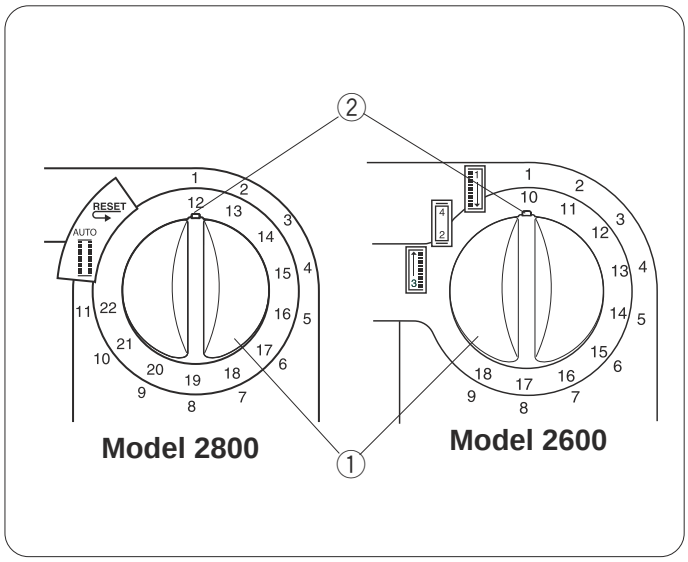


Model 2800



Model 2600

Raise the needle to its highest position.



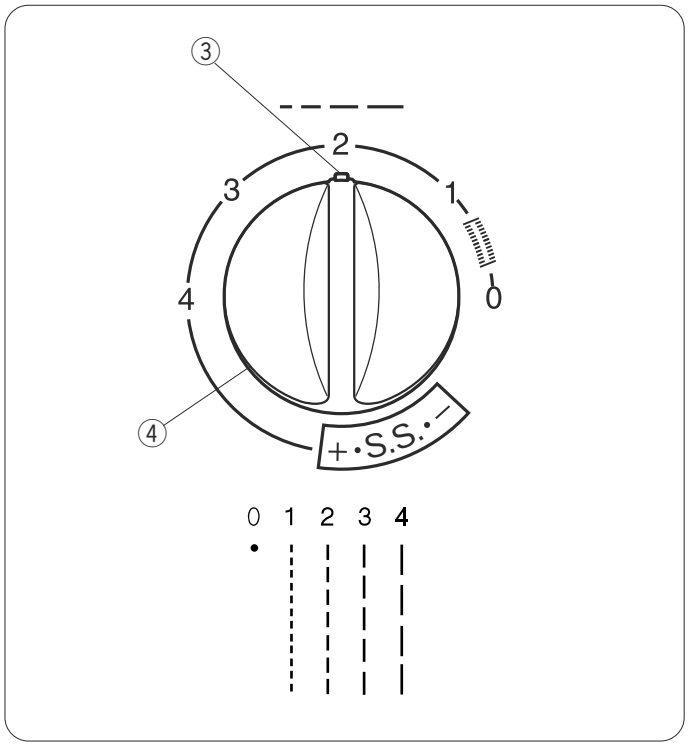
Stitch selector dial

To select a stitch, turn the stitch selector dial until the setting mark points to the stitch.

① Stitch selector dial
② Setting mark

CAUTION:
Do not turn the stitch selector dial while the needle is in the fabric; the needle may bend or break.

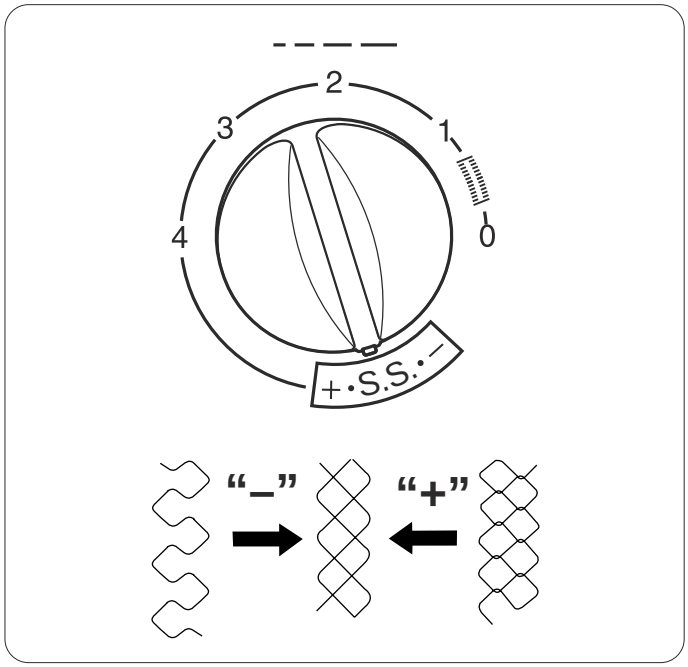
To select the stretch stitches (12–22 in model 2800 or 10–18 in model 2600), set the stitch length dial on S.S.



Stitch Length Dial

Turn the stitch length dial until the setting mark points to the stitch length number.
The higher the number, the longer the stitch.
The " ▭ " mark shows the adjustment range for sewing the buttonhole.

③ Setting mark
④ Stitch length dial



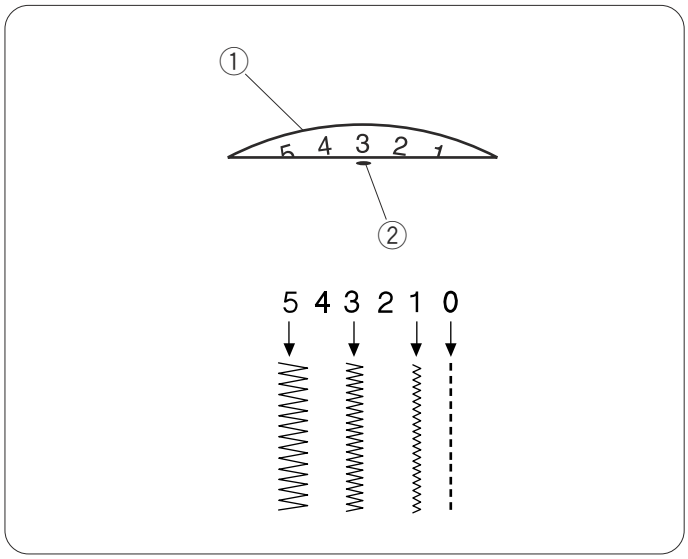
Fine Tuning Stretch Stitches

To select the stretch stitches, set the stitch length dial at S.S.

If the stretch stitches are uneven when you sew on a particular fabric, correct them by turning the stitch length dial.

If the stitches are drawn out, correct them by setting the dial to the "–" side.

If the stitches are compressed, correct them by setting the dial to the "+" side.



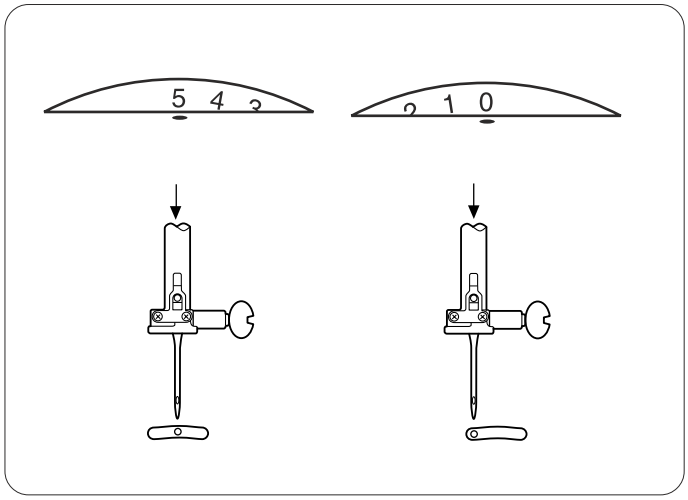
Stitch Width Dial

Turn the stitch width dial until stitch width number is aligned with setting mark.
The higher the number, the wider the stitch.

① Stitch width dial
② Setting mark

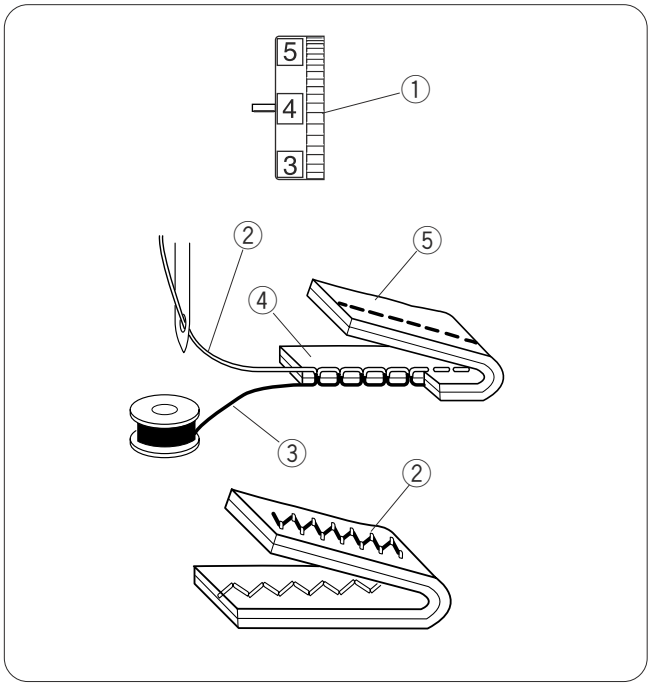
CAUTION:
Do not turn the stitch width dial while the needle is in the fabric; the needle may bend or break.

Do not set the stitch width less than 5 when using foot C; the needle may hit the foot causing the needle to bend or break.



Variable needle position

The needle drop position of the straight stitch (1, 12 on model 2800 and 1, 10 on model 2600) can be moved between the center (5) and left (0) with the stitch width dial.



Balancing Needle Thread Tension

The thread tension should be adjusted depending on the sewing materials, layers of fabric and sewing method.
To adjust the thread tension, turn the thread tension dial.

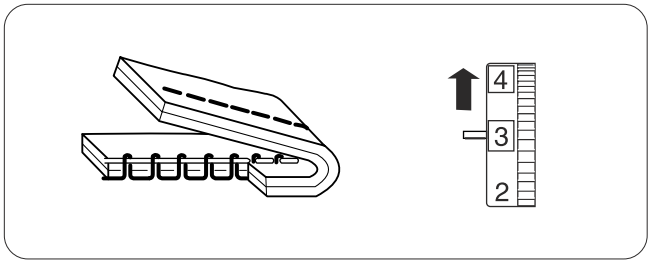
① Thread tension dial

Balanced tension:

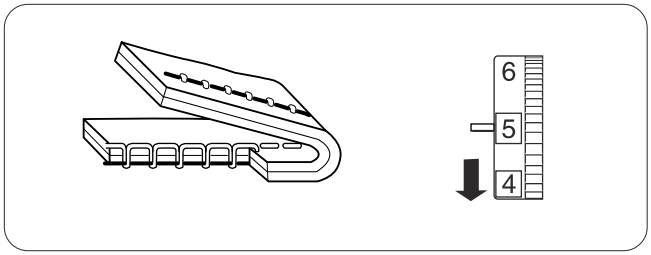
The ideal straight stitch has threads locked between two layers of fabric, as illustrated.

For an ideal zigzag stitch, the bobbin thread does not show on the right side (top side) of the fabric, and the needle thread shows slightly on the wrong side (bottom side) of the fabric.

② Needle thread (Top thread)
③ Bobbin thread (Bottom thread)
④ Right side (Top side) of fabric
⑤ Wrong side (Bottom side) of fabric

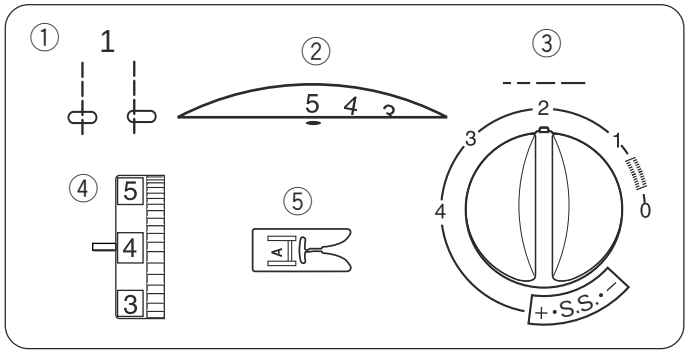


Needle thread tension is too tight:
The bobbin thread (bottom thread) will appear on the right side (top side) of the fabric.
Loosen the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a lower number.



Needle thread tension is too loose:
The needle thread (top thread) will form loops on the wrong side (bottom side) of the fabric.
Tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a higher number.

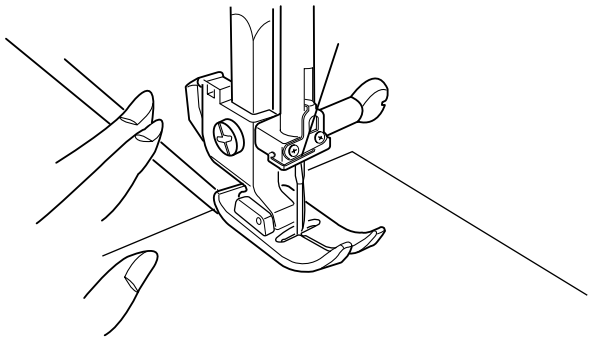
SECTION 3. BASIC SEWING



Straight Stitch Sewing

Machine setting:

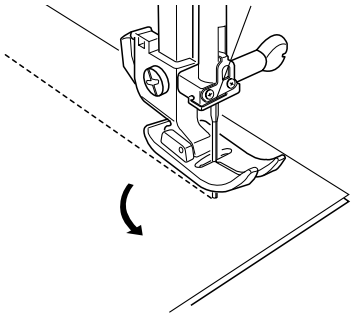
① Stitch: 1
② Stitch width: 0 or 5
③ Stitch length: 1.5 – 4
④ Thread tension: 2 – 6
⑤ Presser foot: A



Starting to sew

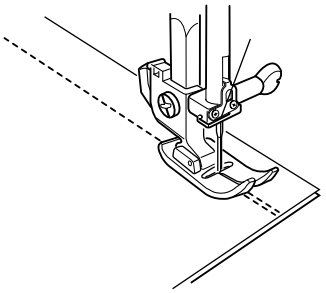
Raise the presser foot and place the fabric under the foot.
Lower the needle into the fabric.
Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back. Depress the foot control.

NOTE:
To fasten the beginning of the seam, first sew several stitches in reverse then sew forward.



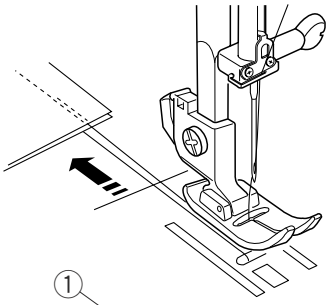
Changing the sewing direction

Stop the machine and turn the flywheel toward you to bring the needle down into the fabric.
Raise the presser foot.
Pivot the fabric around the needle to change sewing direction as desired. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing in the new direction.

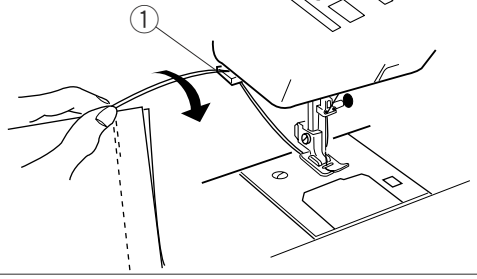


Finishing sewing

Press the reverse stitch lever and sew several stitches in reverse at the end of the seam.

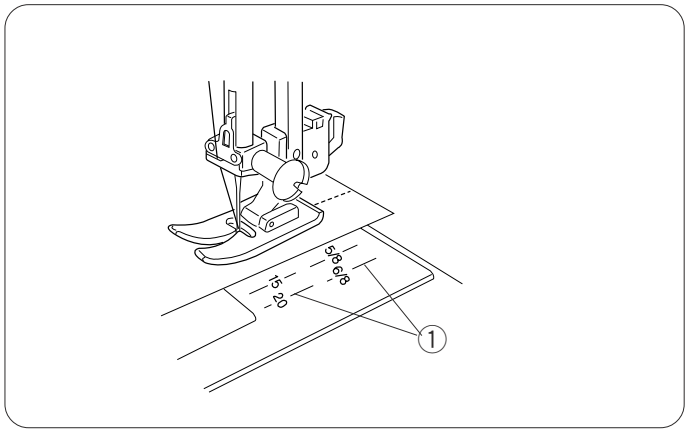


Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric, drawing the threads to the back.



Draw the threads up and into the thread cutter.
The threads are cut the proper length for starting the next seam.

① Thread cutter



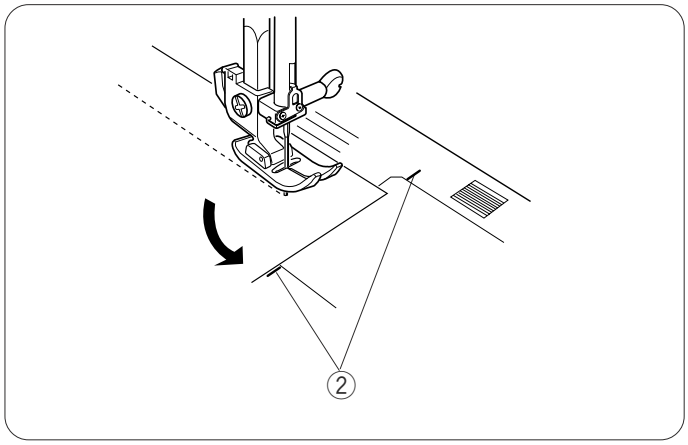
Seam guides on the needle plate

The seam guides on the needle plate help you to measure seam allowance.

The numbers indicate the distance between the center needle position and the seam guide.

① Seam guides

Number	15	20	4/8	5/8	6/8
Spacing (cm)	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9
Spacing (inch)	(5/8)	(3/4)	1/2	5/8	3/4



Turning a square corner

The cornering guide helps you maintain a 5/8” (1.6 cm) seam allowance when sewing a corner.

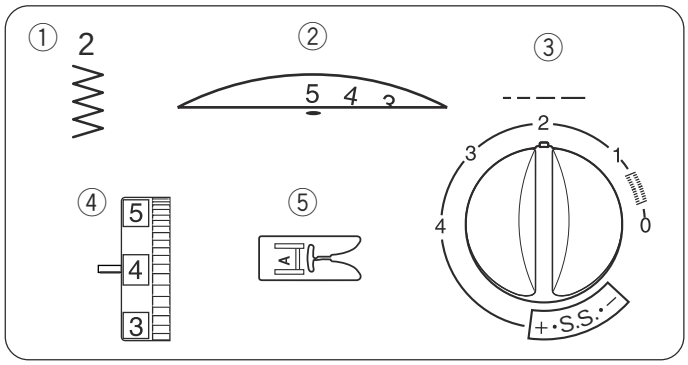
When the fabric edge facing you lines up with the cornering guide as illustrated, stop stitching and lower the needle into the fabric by turning the flywheel towards you.

Raise the presser foot and pivot the fabric so the edge of the fabric will align with the 5/8” (1.6 cm) seam guide.

Lower the presser foot and start stitching in the new direction.

② Cornering guide

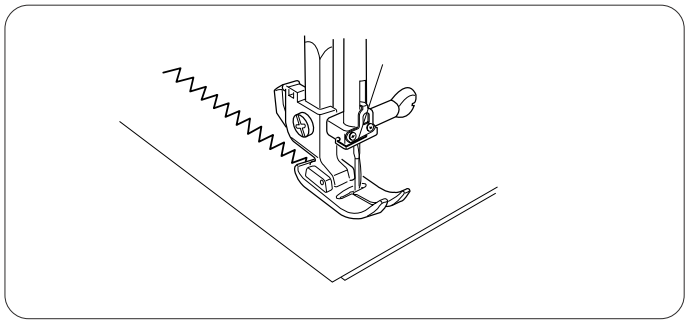
SECTION 4. UTILITY STITCHES



Basic Zigzag

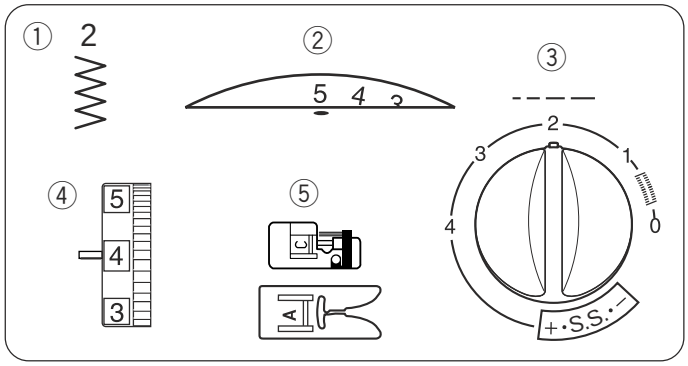
Machine setting

① Stitch: 2
② Stitch width: 1 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 3
④ Thread tension: 2 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: A



Simple zigzag stitching is widely used for overcasting, sewing on buttons, etc.
Adjust the stitch length to suit your sewing needs.

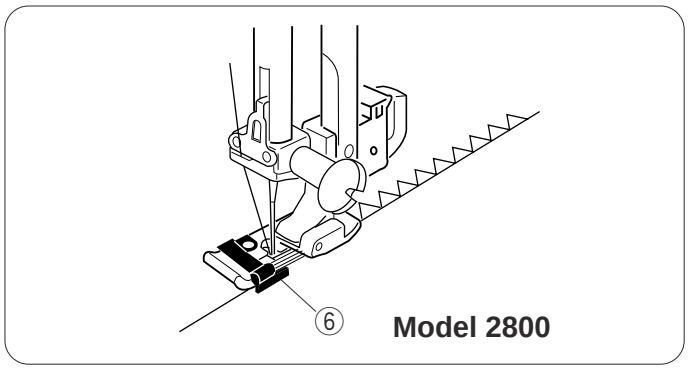
NOTE:
Use a stabilizer for stretch fabrics such as tricot and knits to prevent puckering.



Overcasting

Machine setting

① Stitch: 2
② Stitch width: 5
③ Stitch length: 1 – 2
④ Thread tension: 3 – 7
⑤ Presser foot: C (Model 2800)
A (Model 2600)

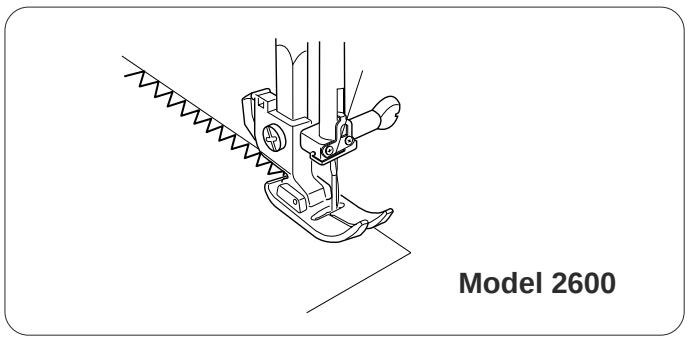


Model 2800

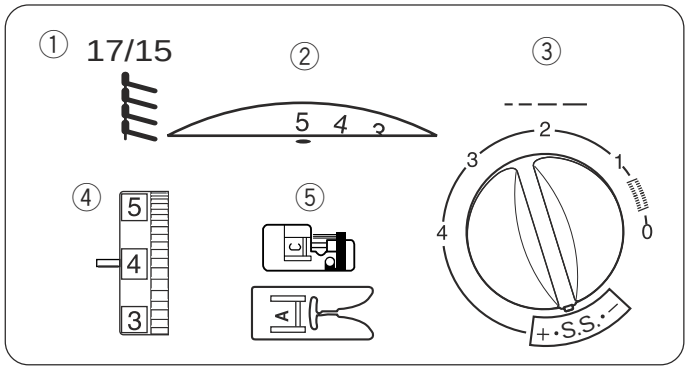
Model 2800:
Overcasting is used to prevent fabrics from raveling at raw edges. It can be used to finish a hem edge.
Place the edge of the fabric next to the guide of foot and sew with the fabric edge against the guide.

⑥ Guide

⚠ CAUTION:
Do not set the stitch width less than 5 when using foot C; the needle may hit the foot causing the needle to bend or break.


Model 2600

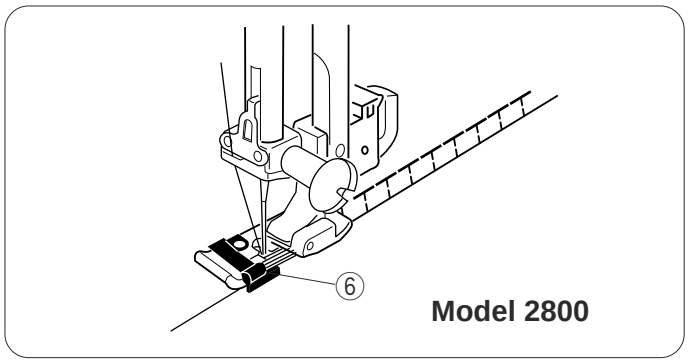
Model 2600:
Sew while guiding the fabric so the needle drops off the fabric edge on the right.



Super Stretch Stitch

Machine setting

①	Stitch:	17 (Model 2800) 15 (Model 2600)
②	Stitch width:	5
③	Stitch length:	S.S.
④	Thread tension:	3 – 7
⑤	Presser foot:	C (Model 2800) A (Model 2600)

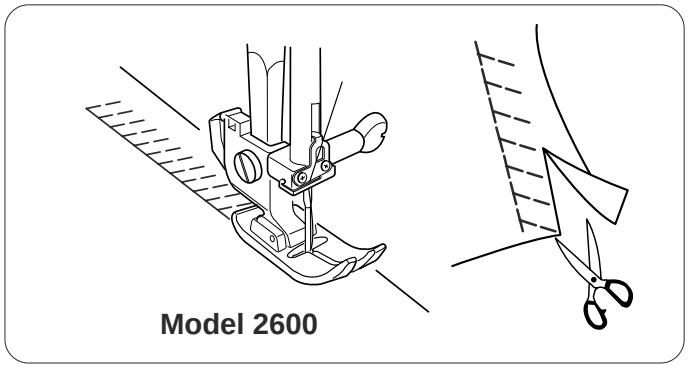


Model 2800

Model 2800:
This stitch is ideal for finishing edges of stretch fabrics. It seams and finishes the fabric edges simultaneously.
Place the edge of the fabric next to the guide of foot and sew while guiding the fabric edge along the guide.

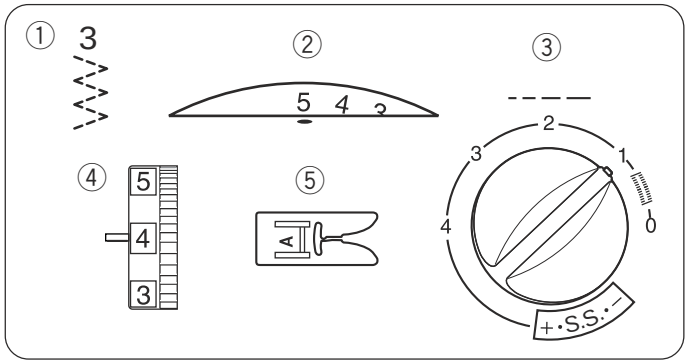
⑥ Guide

⚠ CAUTION:
Do not set the stitch width less than 5 when using the overedge foot C; the needle may hit the foot causing the needle to bend or break.



Model 2600

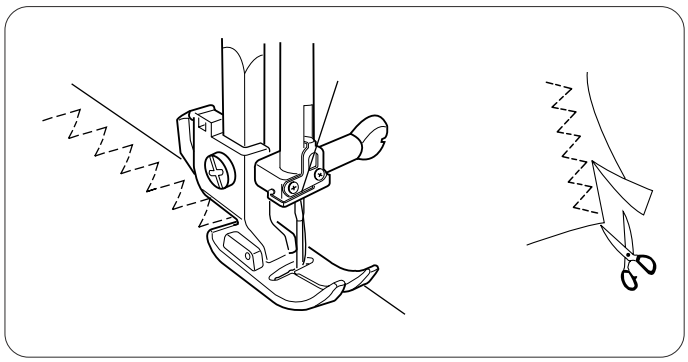
Model 2600:
Place the fabric to leave a 5/8" (1.6 cm) allowance.
Trim the extra allowance after sewing.



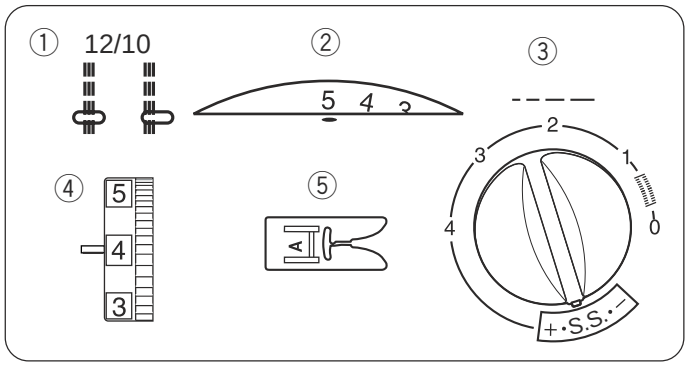
3-Step Zigzag

Machine setting

①	Stitch:	3
②	Stitch width:	3 – 5
③	Stitch length:	0.5 – 1.5
④	Thread tension:	3 – 6
⑤	Presser foot:	A



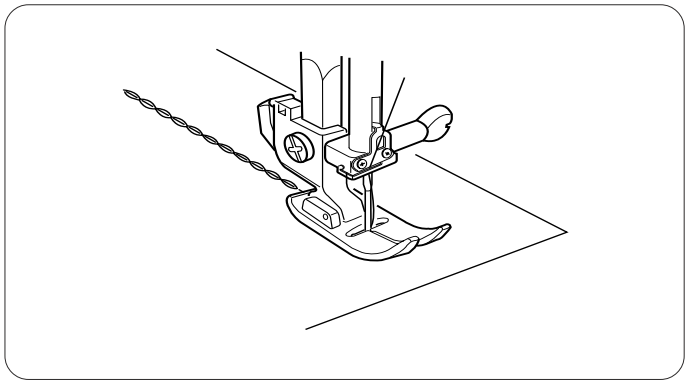
This stitch is used to finish a raw edge on synthetics and other fabrics that tend to pucker.
Place the fabric to leave a 5/8" (1.6 cm) allowance.
Trim the extra allowance after sewing.
It is also used for mending tears.



Triple Seam

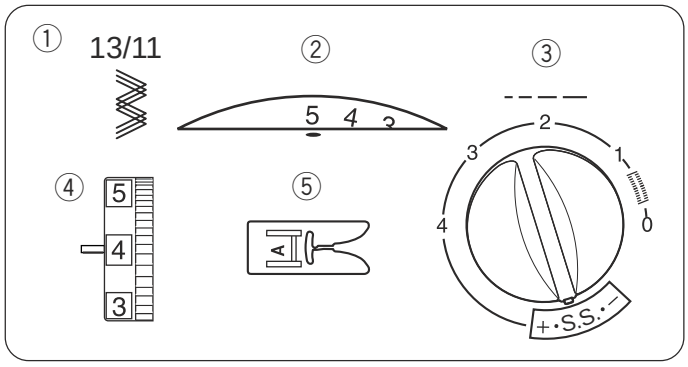
Machine setting

① Stitch: 12 (Model 2800)
10 (Model 2600)
② Stitch width: 0 or 5
③ Stitch length: S.S.
④ Thread tension: 2 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: A



The triple seam is sewn with two stitches forward and one stitch backward, forming a seam that does not rip easily.
Use it to reinforce areas such as crotch and armhole seams.
Also use it when constructing items such as backpacks for extra strength.

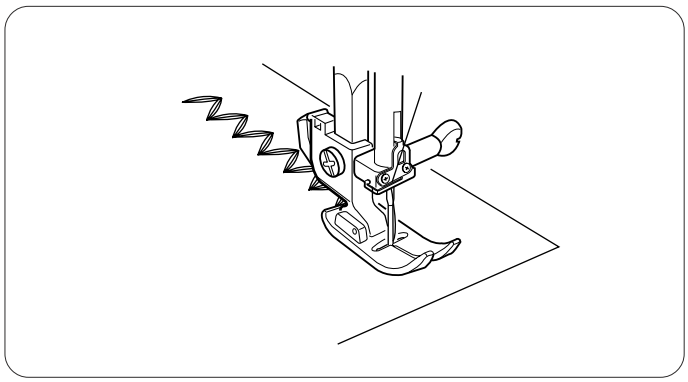
Carefully guide the fabric while sewing as the fabric moves back and forth.



Rickrack or Triple ZIgzag

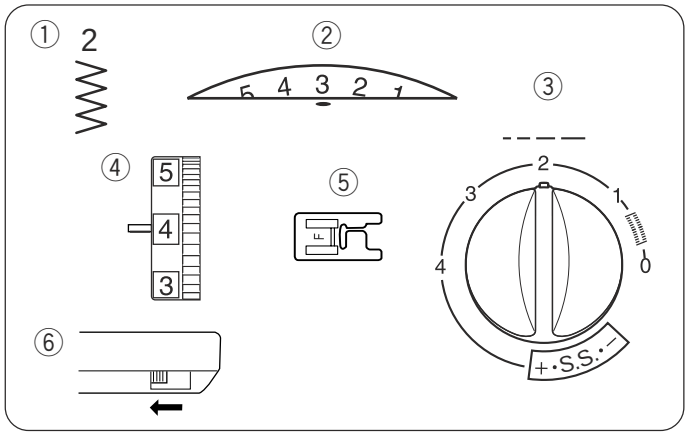
Machine setting

① Stitch: 13 (Model 2800)
11 (Model 2600)
② Stitch width: 2 – 5
③ Stitch length: S.S.
④ Thread tension: 2 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: A



Sew on stretch fabrics in any area that you might use a zigzag stitch.

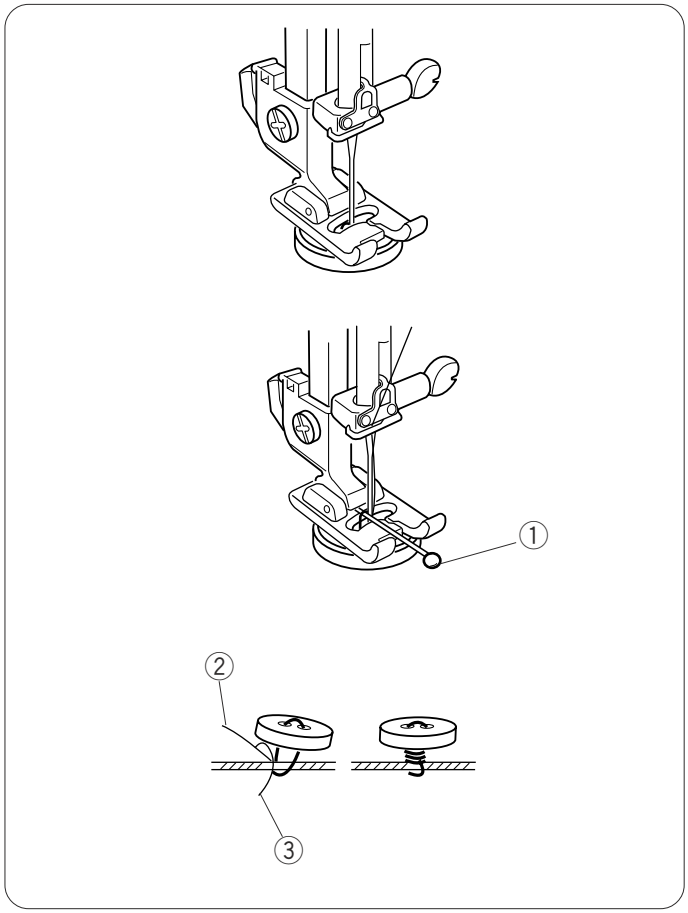
This stitch is used as a decorative topstitch as well.



Button Sewing

Machine setting

① Stitch: 2
② Stitch width: Adjust as necessary
③ Stitch length: Any
④ Thread tension: 3 – 7
⑤ Presser foot: F
⑥ Feed dog: Lowered



Adjust the stitch width to match it with the span of the holes in the button. Turn the flywheel to check if the needle enters into each hole in the button.
Lower the foot to hold the button in place.
The holes in the button should align with the slot of the foot.

A pin can be placed on the foot to form a shank.
Make sure to check if the needle enters into both holes in the button.

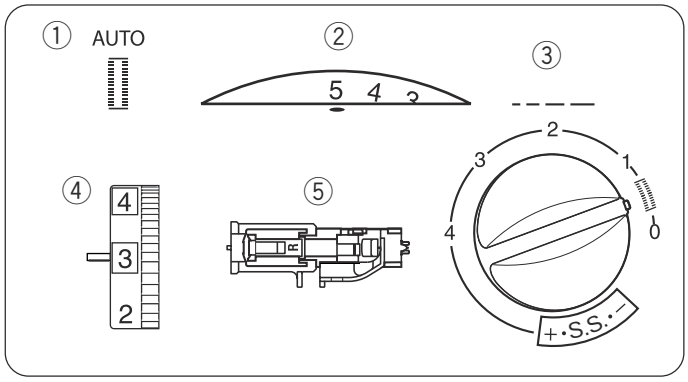
① Pin

Sew about 10 stitches.

Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric. Cut the needle and bobbin threads leaving 8” (20 cm) tails.
Bring the needle thread between the button and fabric through the holes in the button.
Pull the needle thread to pick bobbin thread up to the right side of the fabric.
Wind the threads to from a shank and tie them together.

② Needle thread
③ Bobbin thread

NOTE:
Raise the feed dog after sewing.

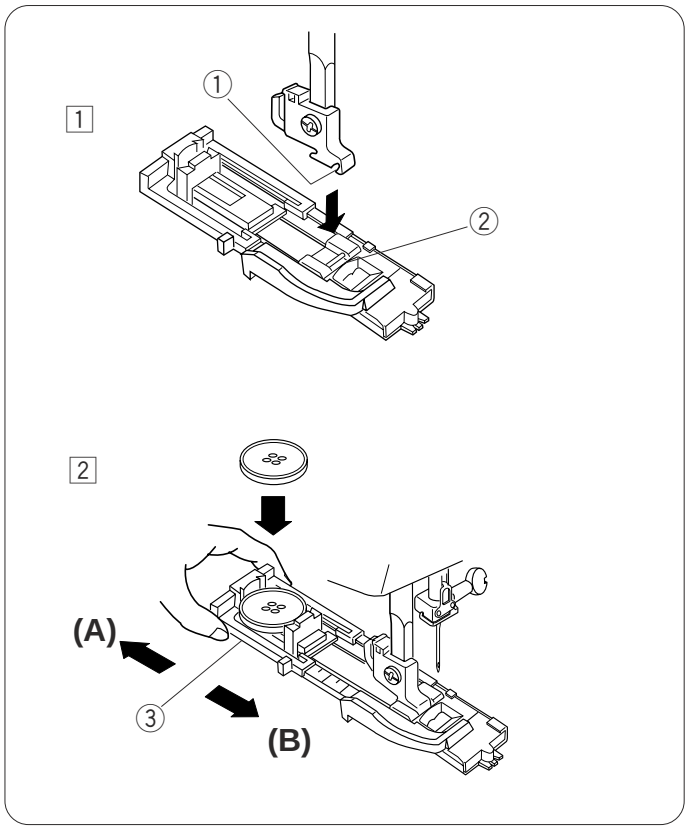


Automatic Buttonhole (Model 2800)

Machine setting AUTO

① Stitch:
② Stitch width: 4 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: R

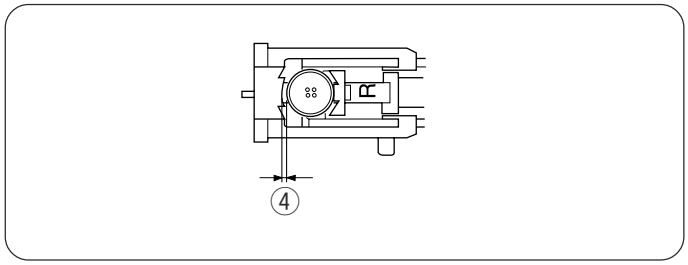
NOTES:
The size of buttonhole is automatically determined by placing the button in the automatic buttonhole foot.
The button holder of the foot takes a button size up to 1" (2.5 cm) in diameter.
Make a test buttonhole on a sample duplicating the fabric, interfacing and seams of the actual garment to check the settings.
You must use interfacing on stretch fabrics.



Turn the flywheel towards you to raise the needle to its highest position.

1 Place the automatic buttonhole foot with the pin just under the groove on the shank. Lower the presser foot lever to snap the foot in place.
① Groove
② Pin

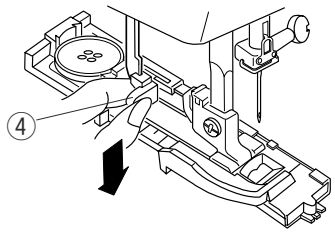
2 Pull open the button holder to the back **(A)**, and place the button in it. Push back **(B)** the button holder against the button to hold it tight.
③ Button holder



NOTE:
Thick buttons – If the button does not fit through the test buttonhole, lengthen the buttonhole by pulling open the button holder to create a small gap.

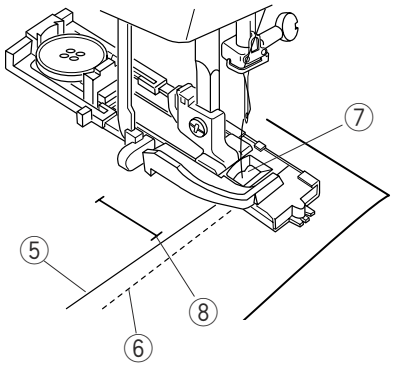
④ Small gap

3

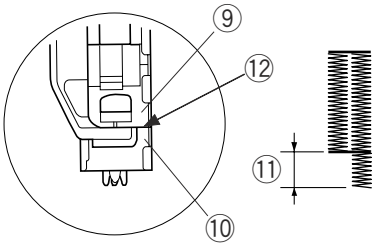


3 Pull the buttonhole lever down as far as it will go.
④ Buttonhole lever

4



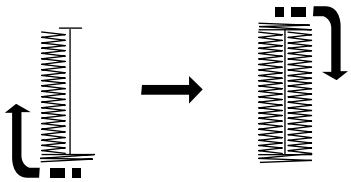
4 Raise the foot and pass the needle thread through the opening in the foot. Draw both needle and bobbin threads to the left.
Insert the fabric under the foot and lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point.
Lower the foot.
⑤ Needle thread
⑥ Bobbin thread
⑦ Opening
⑧ Starting point



NOTE:
Make sure there is no gap between the slider and front stopper. If there is a gap, the length of the right and left rows of the buttonhole will differ.

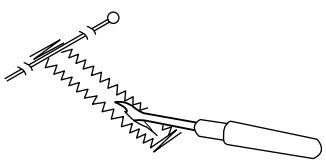
⑨ Slider
⑩ Front stopper
⑪ Difference
⑫ There should be no gap.

5

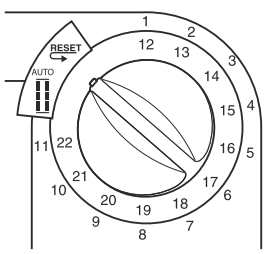


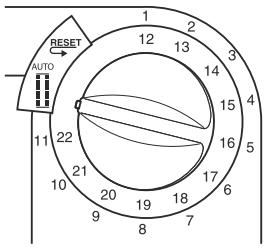
5 Sew slowly and stop the machine when a buttonhole is completed.
The machine sews the front bartack and left row first, then the back bartack and right row.

6



6 Raise the foot and remove the fabric.
Cut both needle and bobbin threads leaving about 4" (10 cm) thread ends.
Draw the needle thread to wrong side of fabric by pulling the bobbin thread.
Then, knot the threads.
Insert a pin inside the bartack. Then cut the opening with seam ripper.
Take care not to cut the stitches.

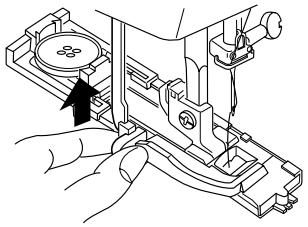




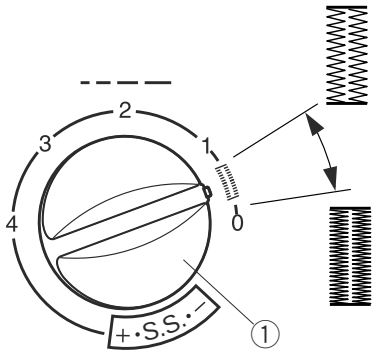
To sew another buttonhole, turn the stitch selector to "**RESET**", then back to " AUTO " again.

Move fabric and sew another buttonhole.

7



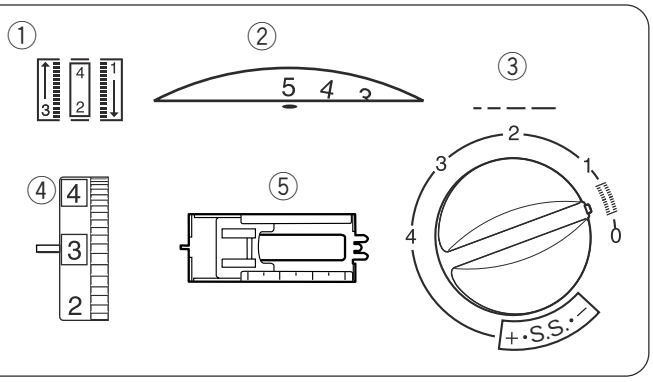
7 When buttonhole sewing is finished, push the buttonhole lever up as far as it will go.



Adjusting the buttonhole stitch density

Turn the stitch length dial within the range of " " to adjust the buttonhole stitch density.

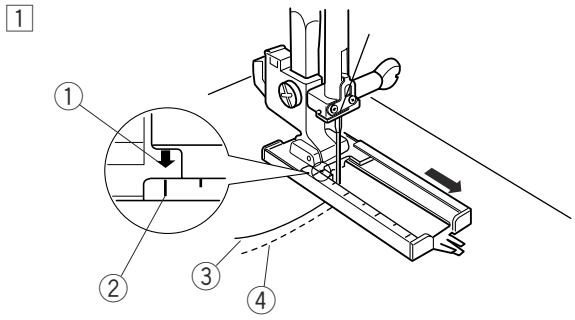
① Stitch length dial



4-Step Buttonhole (Model 2600)

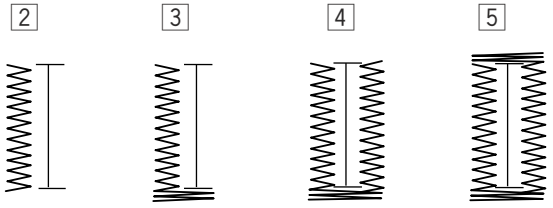
Machine setting

① Stitch:
② Stitch width: 4 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: J



1 Set the stitch selector dial on “ ”.
Carefully mark buttonhole length on fabric.
Place the fabric under the foot with the buttonhole marking running toward you.
Draw both needle and bobbin threads to the left.
Move the slider toward you so that the top mark ② on the slider meets the start mark ①.
① Start mark
② Top mark
③ Needle thread
④ Bobbin thread

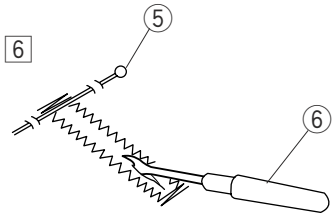
NOTE:
The scale on the slider is engraved in centimeters.



2 Sew forward until you reach the front marking of your buttonhole. Stop sewing with needle on left side.

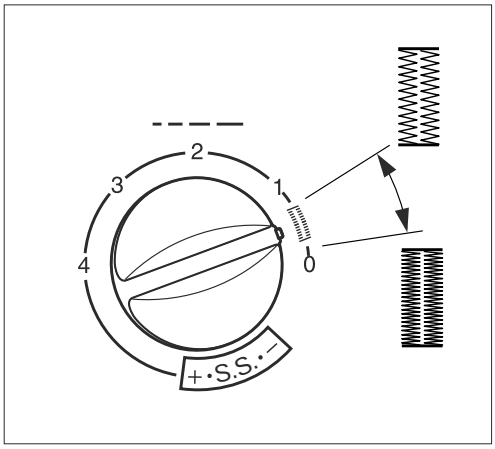
3 Raise the needle to its highest position.
Set the stitch selector dial at “ ”. Sew 5 stitches.
Stop sewing with needle on right side.

4 Raise the needle to its highest position.
Set the stitch selector dial at “ ”. Sew until the needle reaches the back marking of the buttonhole.
Stop sewing with needle on right side.



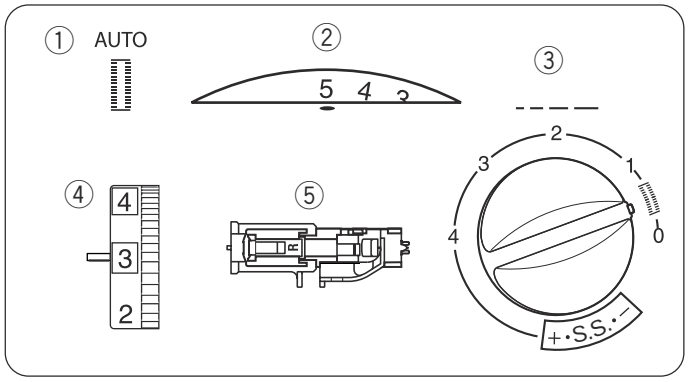
5 Raise the needle to its highest position.
Set the stitch selector dial at “ ”. Sew 5 stitches, then stop sewing. Set the stitch length dial to "0" and the stitch selector dial at straight sewing.
Sew a few locking stitches.

6 Raise the needle and presser foot. Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing thread. Insert a pin inside the bartack.
Cut buttonhole open with a seam ripper.
Be careful to not cut the stitches.
⑤ Pin
⑥ Seam ripper



Adjusting the buttonhole stitch density:

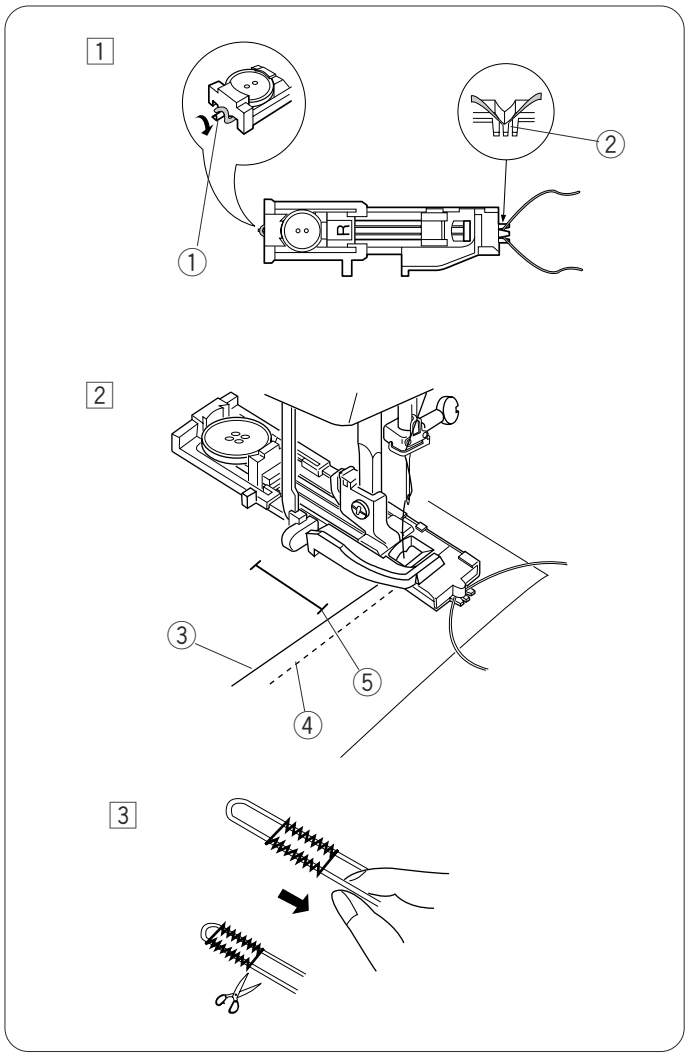
Set the stitch length dial between “ ” to adjust the buttonhole stitch density.



Corded Buttonhole (Model 2800)

Machine setting AUTO

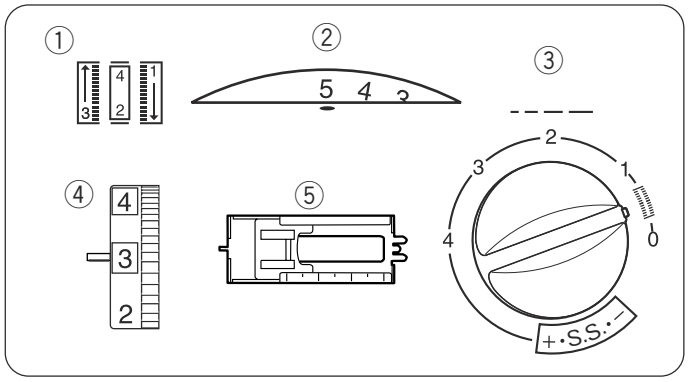
① Stitch:
② Stitch width: 4 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: R



1 With the buttonhole foot raised, hook the filler cord on the spur at the back of the foot.
Bring the ends toward you under the foot, clearing the front end.
Hook the filler cord into the forks on the front of the foot to hold them tight.
① Spur
② Forks

2 Draw both needle and bobbin thread to the left.
Lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point and lower the foot.
Depress the foot control gently and sew the buttonhole over the cord.
The sewing sequence is the same as the automatic buttonhole.
③ Needle thread
④ Bobbin thread
⑤ Starting point

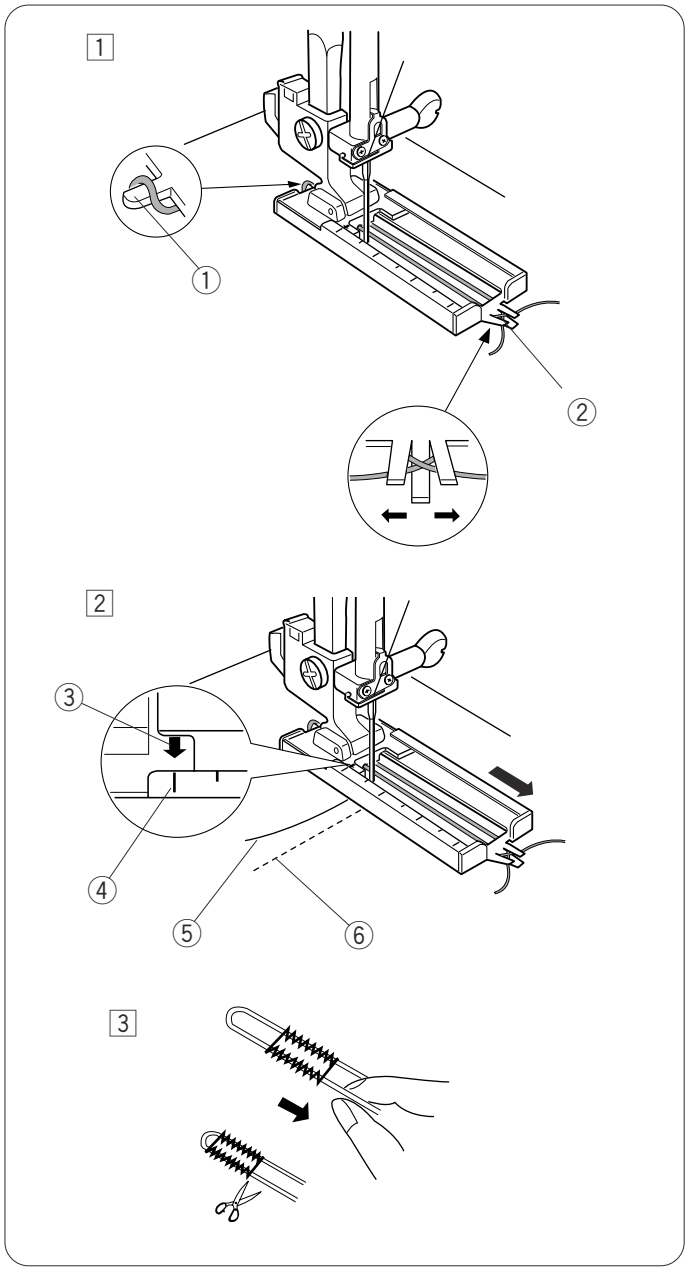
3 Pull the left end of the filler cord to tighten it and cut the excess tails.
To cut the buttonhole open, refer to the instructions on page 25.



Corded Buttonhole (Model 2600)

Machine setting

① Stitch:
② Stitch width: 4 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: J

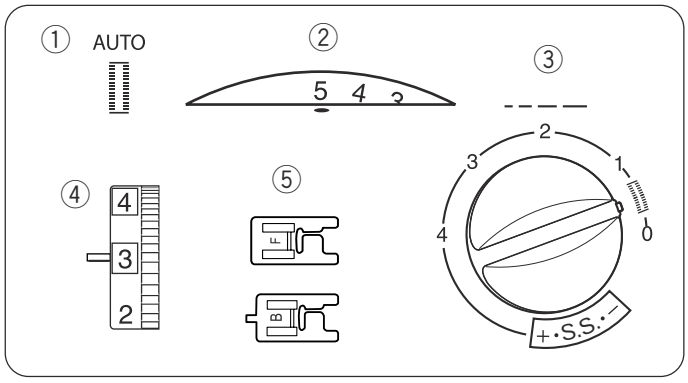


1 With the buttonhole foot raised, hook the filler cord on the spur at the back of the foot.
Bring the ends toward you under the foot, clearing the front end.
Hook the filler cord into the forks on the front of the foot to hold them tight.
① Spur
② Forks

2 Draw both needle and bobbin threads to the left.
Move the slider toward you so that the top mark ④ on the slider meets the start mark ③.
③ Start mark
④ Top mark
⑤ Needle thread
⑥ Bobbin thread

Lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point and lower the foot.
Depress the foot control gently and sew the buttonhole over the cord.
The sewing sequence is the same as the 4-step buttonhole.

3 Pull the left end of the filler cord to tighten it and cut the excess tails.
To cut the buttonhole open, refer to the instructions on page 27.

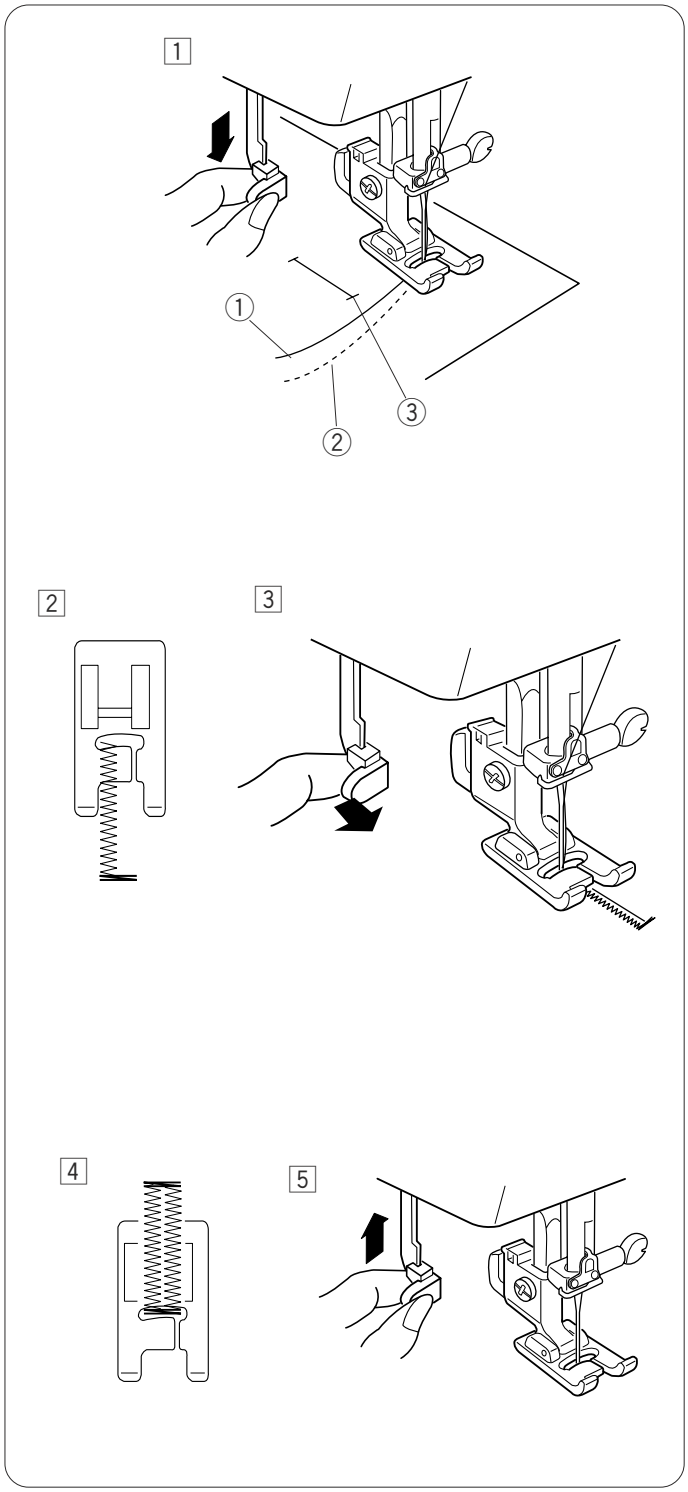


Manual Buttonhole (Model 2800)

Machine setting AUTO

① Stitch:
② Stitch width: 4 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 5
⑤ Presser foot: F or optional B

If the diameter of the button is more than 1" (2.5 cm), buttonholes must be made manually.



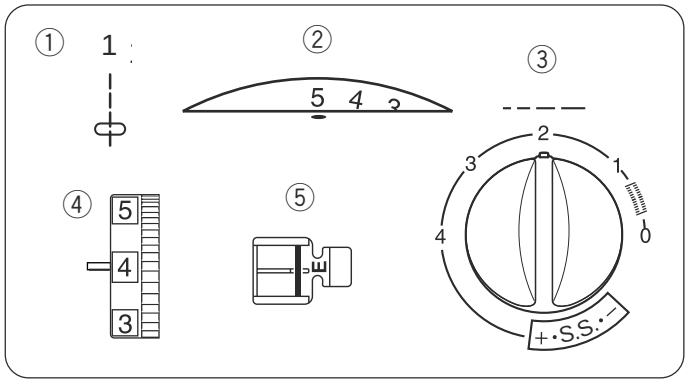
1 Pull the buttonhole lever down as far as it will go. Draw needle and bobbin threads to the left. Lower the needle into the fabric at the starting point, and lower the foot.
① Needle thread
② Bobbin thread
③ Starting point

2 Sew the front bartack and left row to the desired length then stop the machine.

3 Click the buttonhole lever toward you.

4 Sew the back bartack and right row, and then stop the machine at the starting point.

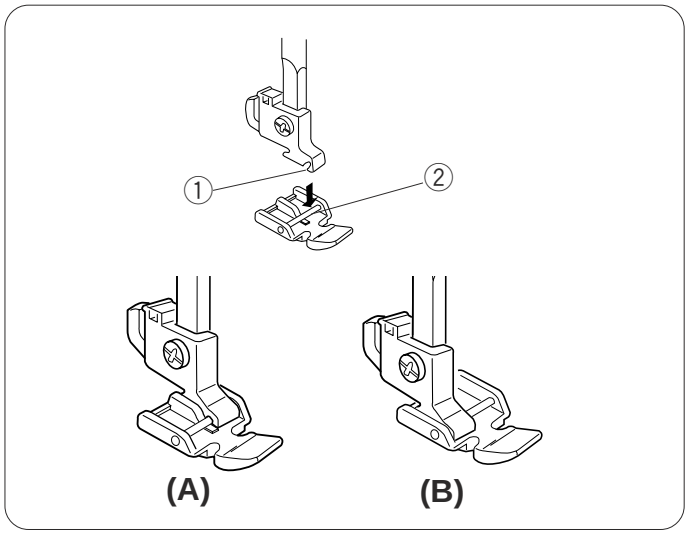
5 When buttonhole sewing is finished, push the buttonhole lever up as far as it will go.



Zipper Application

Machine setting

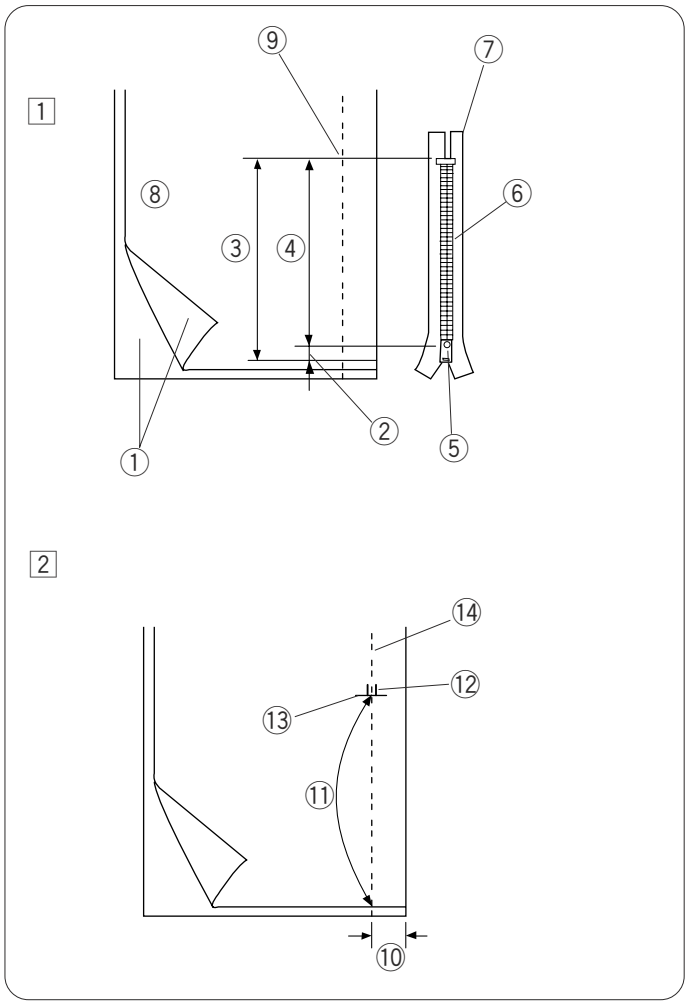
① Stitch: 1
② Stitch width: 5 (center needle position)
③ Stitch length: 1.5 – 4
④ Thread tension: 3 – 6
⑤ Presser foot: E



Attaching the zipper foot

A: To sew the left side of the zipper, attach zipper foot with the right side pin.

B: To sew the right side of zipper, attach the zipper foot with the left side pin.
① Groove
② Pin

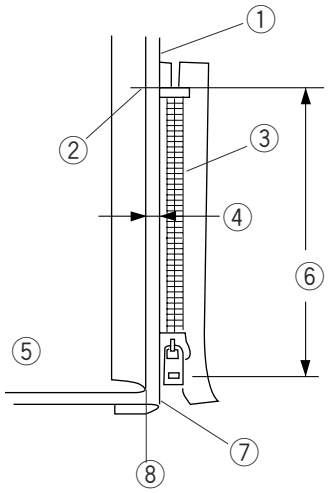


Fabric preparation

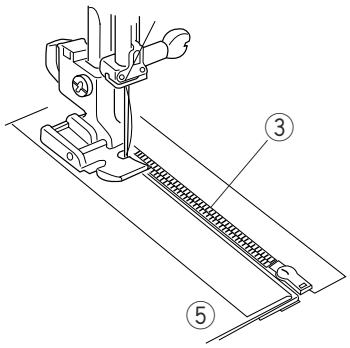
1 Add 3/8” (1 cm) to the zipper length. This is the overall opening size.
① Right side of the fabric
② 3/8” (1 cm)
③ Opening size
④ Zipper length
⑤ Slider
⑥ Zipper teeth
⑦ Zipper tape
⑧ Wrong side of the fabric
⑨ Bottom stop position

2 Place fabric right sides together. Sew a bottom seam up to the bottom stop position leaving a 5/8” (2 cm) allowance. Sew a few stitches in reverse to lock. Increase the stitch length to “4”, set needle thread tension to “1”, and baste the entire length of the fabric.
⑩ 5/8” (2 cm)
⑪ Basting
⑫ Reverse stitch
⑬ Bottom stop position
⑭ Bottom seam

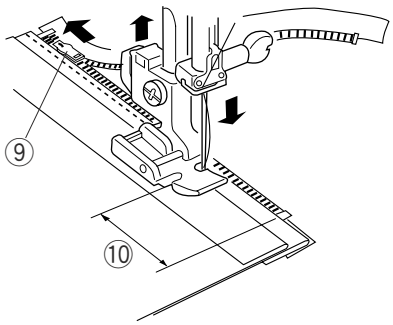
1



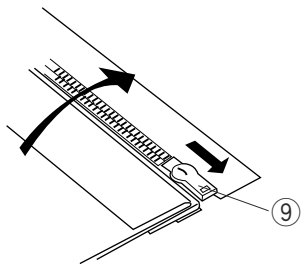
2

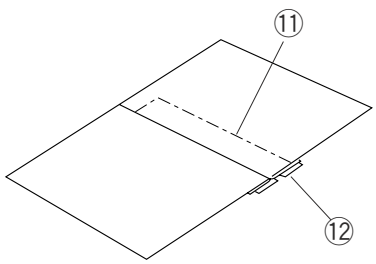


3



4





To sew

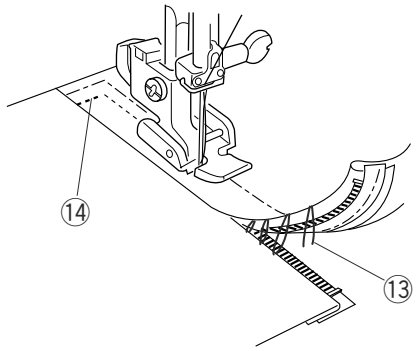
1 Attach zipper foot with the right side pin.
Fold back the upper layer seam allowance. Fold back the lower layer seam allowance to leave a 1/8" (0.4 cm) margin of fabric.
① Lower layer
② End of the opening
③ Zipper teeth
④ 1/8” (0.4 cm) margin
⑤ Upper layer
⑥ Opening size
⑦ Folded edge
⑧ Basting

2 Place zipper teeth next to margin edge and baste the zipper tape to the lower fabric layer.
Return thread tension and stitch length to original settings.
Sew a seam the entire length of zipper tape.

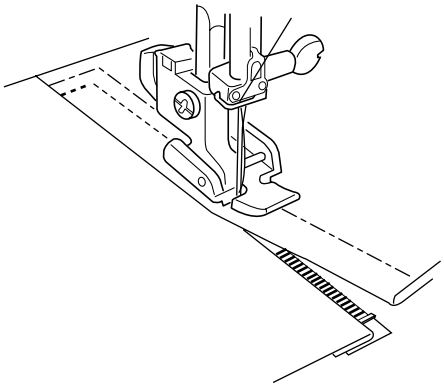
3 Stop the machine 2” (5 cm) before reaching the slider, with needle in the fabric and raise the foot, then unzip to clear a path for stitching.
⑨ Slider
⑩ 2” (5 cm)

4 Remove fabric and close zipper. Take the upper fabric layer and lay it flat over the zipper.
Baste the zipper tape to the upper fabric layer.
⑪ Basting
⑫ Zipper tape

5

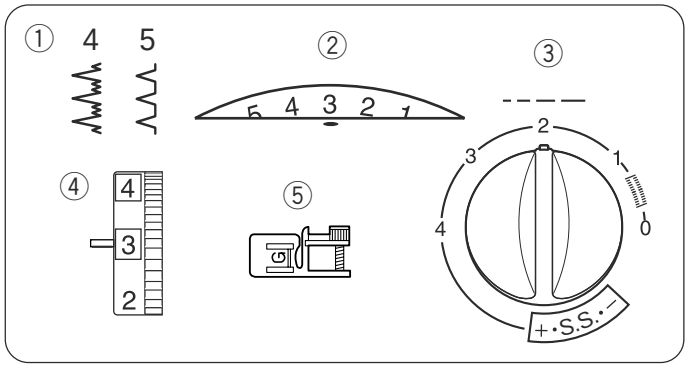


6



5 Raise the foot and detach it. Re-attach it with the left side pin.
Starting just below zipper bottom stop, sew across fabric to about 3/8" (1 cm) distance from the basting line.
Turn fabric 90 degrees and sew a seam the entire length of the zipper tape. Before reaching the slider, stop the machine with needle in fabric and raise the foot. Use seam ripper to open a few inches of basting stitch.
⑬ Unstitch basting
⑭ 3/8" (1 cm)

6 Unzip a few inches to clear a path for stitching.
At the end of seam, sew a few stitches in reverse to lock. Once both sides of zipper are sewn, use the seam ripper to open the basting stitch.

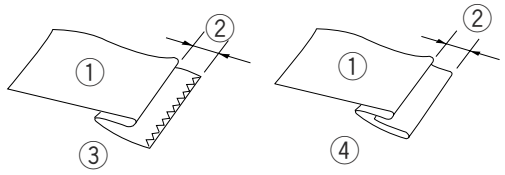


Blind Hem Stitches

Machine setting

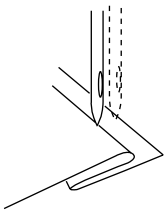
① Stitch: 4 or 5
② Stitch width: 2 – 3
③ Stitch length: 2 – 3
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: G

1



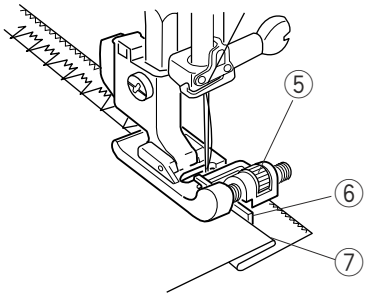
1 On heavy weight fabrics that ravel, the raw edge should be overcast first.
Fold the hem under the fabric as illustrated for fine or medium fabrics.
Fold a hem with the wrong side up forming a 1/8” (0.5 cm) allowance.
① Wrong side of the fabric
② 1/8” (0.5 cm)
③ Heavy weight fabric
④ Fine and medium weight fabric

2



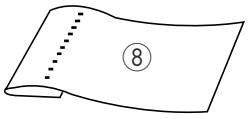
2 Place the fabric so that the needle just pierces the folded edge when the needle comes over the extreme left side.
Lower the presser foot.

3



3 Turn the screw to align the guide on the foot with the folded edge so that the needle just pierces the fold.
If the needle pierces too far left, move the guide slightly to the left.
If the needle misses the fold, move the guide slightly to the right.
Sew slowly while guiding the folded edge along the guide.
⑤ Screw
⑥ Guide
⑦ Folded edge

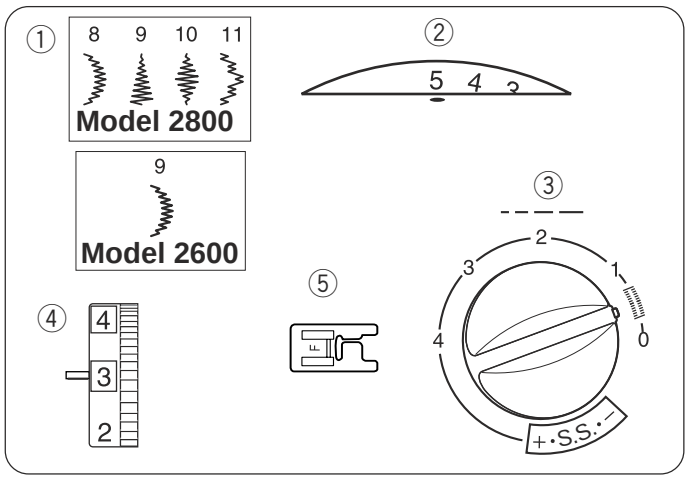
4



4 Open and press the fabric after sewing is finished.
⑧ Right side of the fabric

NOTE:
If the needle drops too far left, the stitches will be visible on the right side of the fabric.

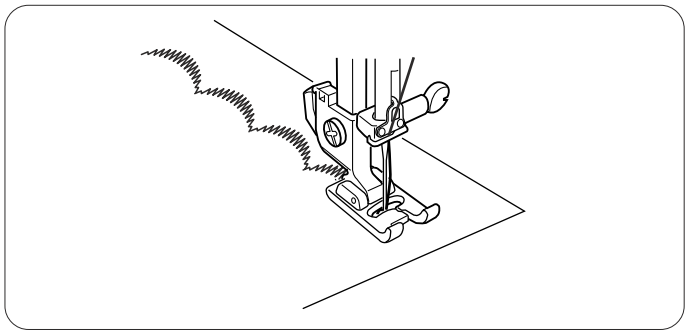
SECTION 5. DECORATIVE STITCHES



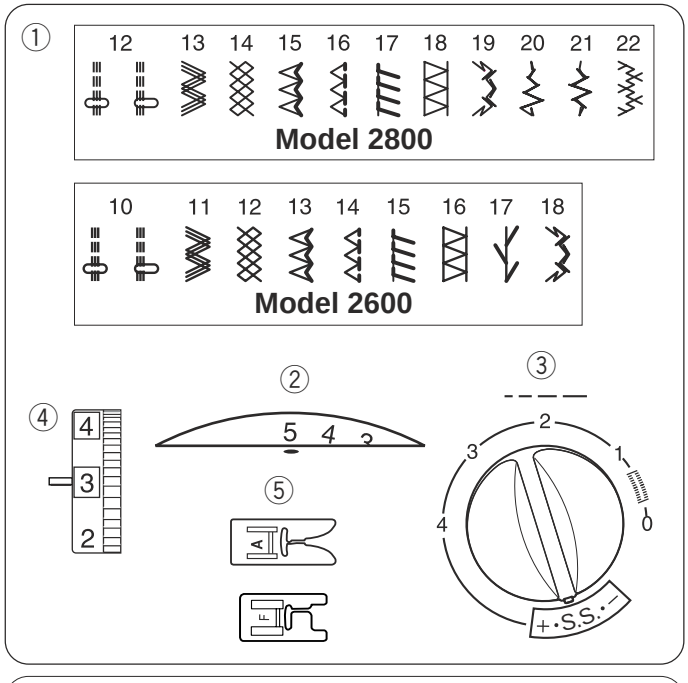
Decorative Satin Stitches

Machine setting

① Stitch: 8 – 11 (Model 2800)
9 (Model 2600)
② Stitch width: 3 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: F



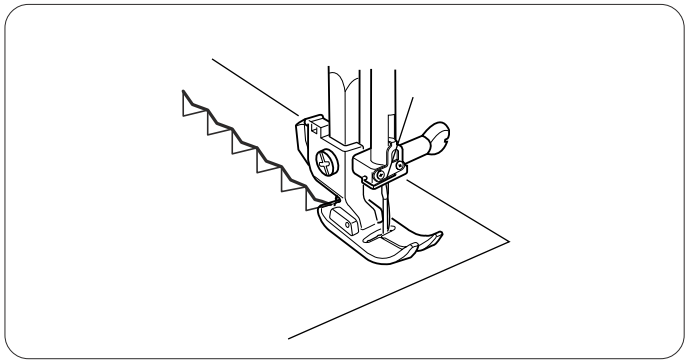
Determine the appropriate stitch density by test sewing. For a delicate fabric such as chiffon, use a single layer with a tear-away backing, if necessary. Reduce the needle thread tension slightly to achieve the better result.



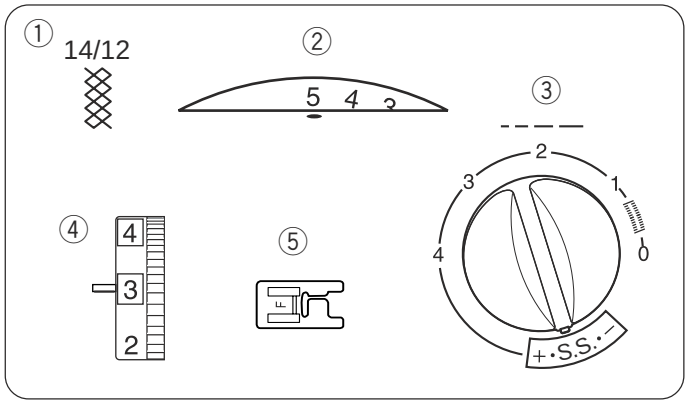
Decorative Stretch Stitches

Machine setting

① Stitch: 12 – 22 (Model 2800)
10 – 18 (Model 2600)
② Stitch width: 3 – 5
③ Stitch length: S.S.
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: A or F



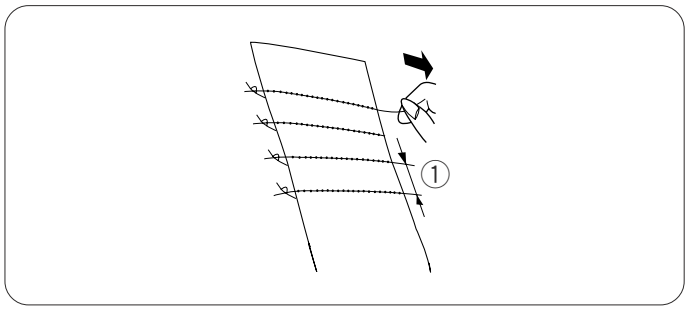
Decorative stretch stitches are used for adding a creative and personalized touch to items.
Carefully guide the fabric while sewing as the fabric moves back and forth.



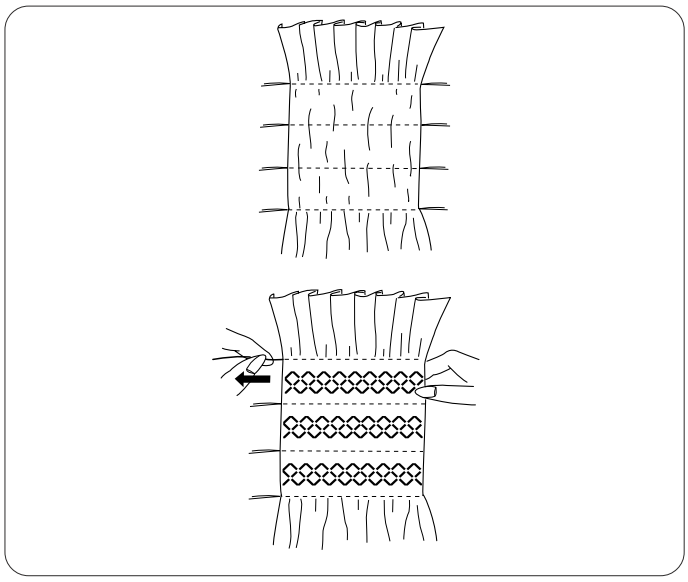
Smocking

Machine setting

① Stitch: 14 (Model 2800)
12 (Model 2600)
② Stitch width: 3 – 5
③ Stitch length: S.S.
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: F

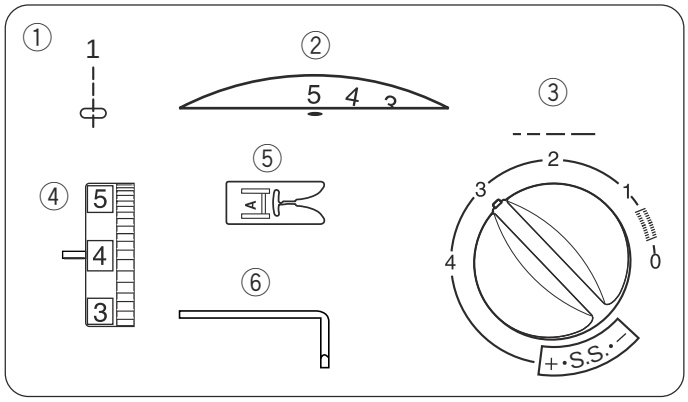


Step 1:
Choose a soft and lightweight fabric such as batiste, gingham or challis. Cut the fabric three times wider than the finished width.
Increase the stitch length to “4” and loosen thread tension to “1”. Sew rows of straight stitches 3/8" (1 cm) apart across the area to be smocked.
① 3/8” (1 cm)



Step 2:
Knot the threads along one end. From the other end, pull the bobbin threads to distribute gathers evenly and secure the threads.

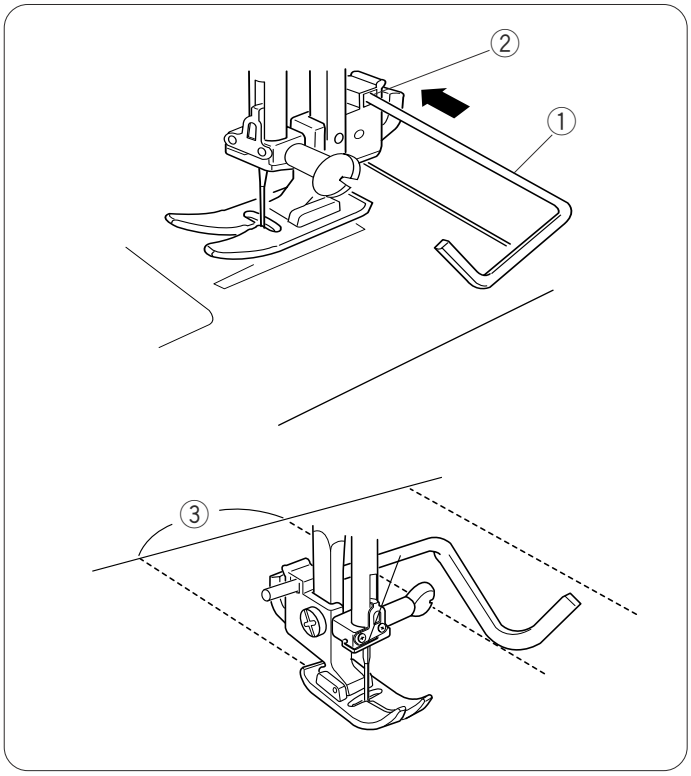
Set the machine for smocking stitch.
Sew rows of the smocking stitch between the gathering stitches.
Remove the gathering stitches to finish.



Quilt guide (Model 2800 only)

Machine setting

① Stitch: 1
② Stitch width: 0 or 5
③ Stitch length: 1.5 – 4
④ Thread tension: 3 – 6
⑤ Presser foot: A
⑥ Quilt guide (Model 2800 only)



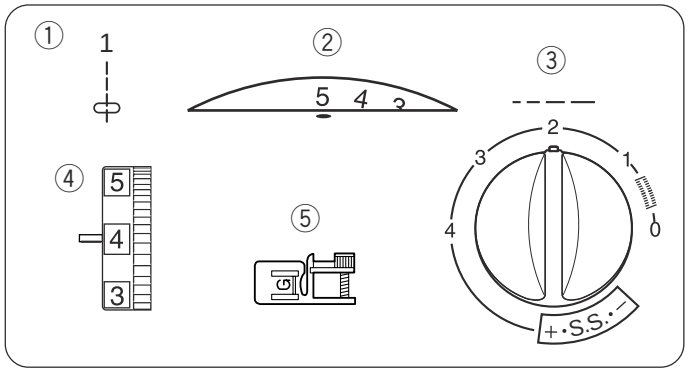
The quilt guide will help keep the seam spacing constant.

Insert the quilt guide into the opening and set the quilt guide at the desired seam spacing.

① Quilt guide
② Opening for the quilt guide

Sew, tracing the previous row of stitching with the quilt guide.

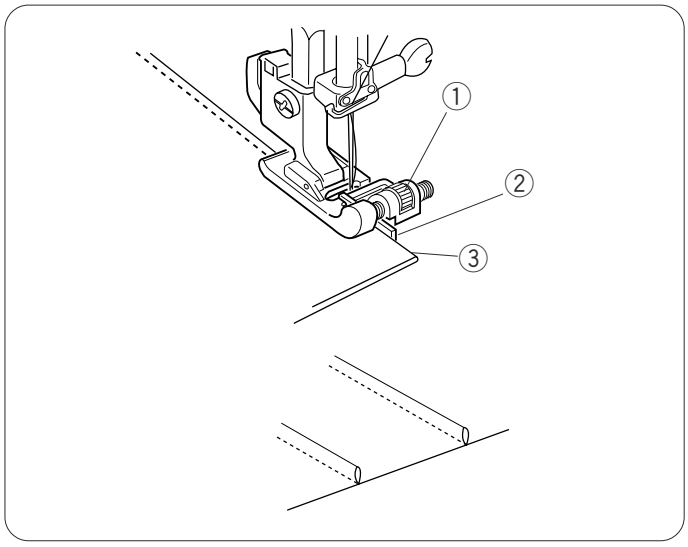
③ Seam spacing



Pintucks

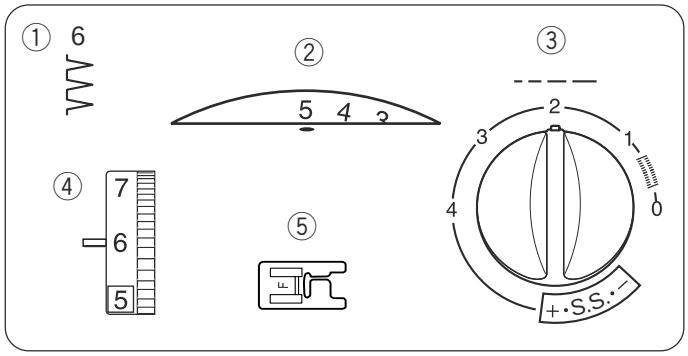
Machine setting

① Stitch: 1
② Stitch width: 0 or 5
③ Stitch length: 1.5 – 3
④ Thread tension: 2 – 6
⑤ Presser foot: G



Fold fabric with wrong sides together. Lower the needle into the fabric 0.1 – 0.2 cm inside the folded edge.
Lower the foot and turn the screw to align the guide on the foot with the folded edge.
Sew slowly while guiding the folded edge along the guide.
Open the fabric and press the tucks to one side.

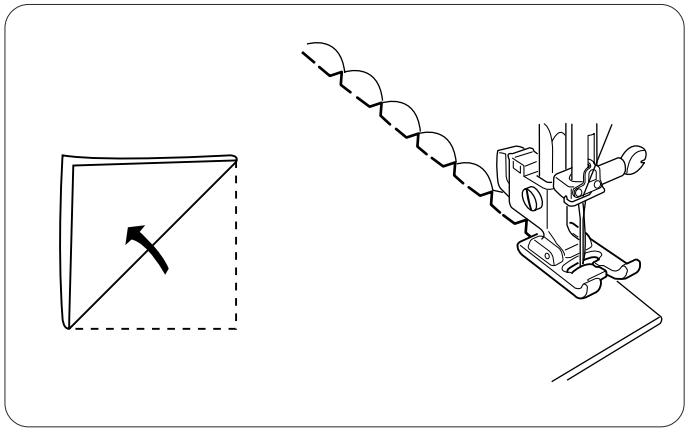
① Screw
② Guide
③ Folded edge



Shell Tuck

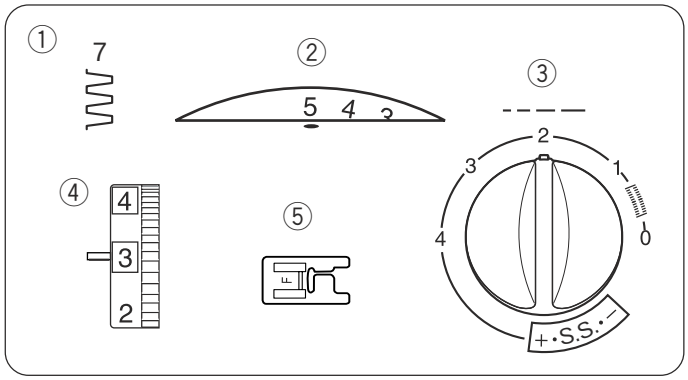
Machine setting

① Stitch: 6
② Stitch width: 5
③ Stitch length: 2 – 3
④ Thread tension: 6 – 8
⑤ Presser foot: F



Use a lightweight fabric (tricot, for example).
Fold and stitch on the bias.
When the needle swings to the right, allow the needle to just clear the folded edge of the fabric.

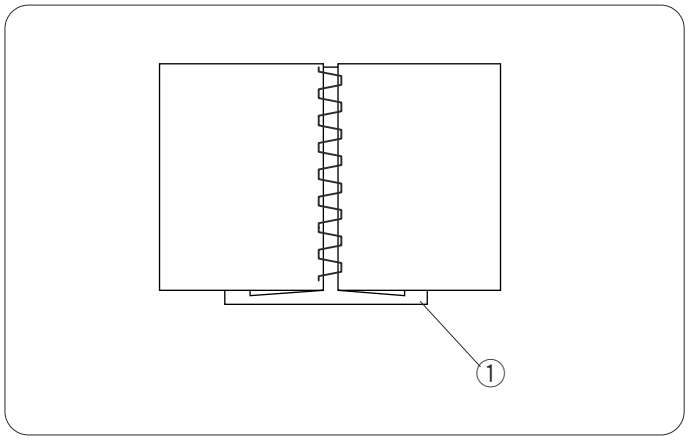
NOTE:
Increase the needle thread tension for more exaggerated results.



Fagoting

Machine setting

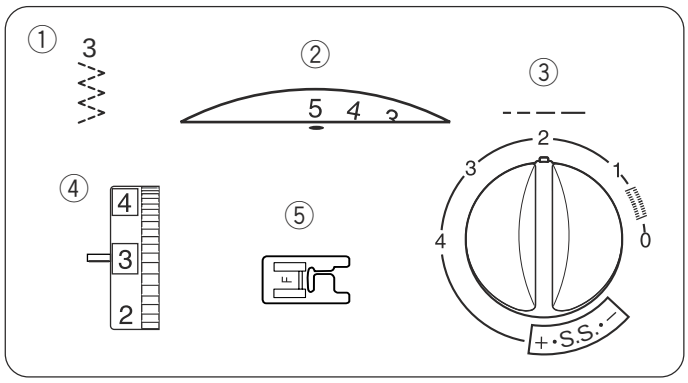
① Stitch: 7
② Stitch width: 3 – 5
③ Stitch length: 1 – 3
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: F



Use this stitch to join two pieces of fabric to create an open work appearance, and to add design interest.
Fold under each fabric edge 1/2" (1.3 cm) and press.
Baste the two edges to a piece of wash-away stabilizer.

① Wash-away stabilizer

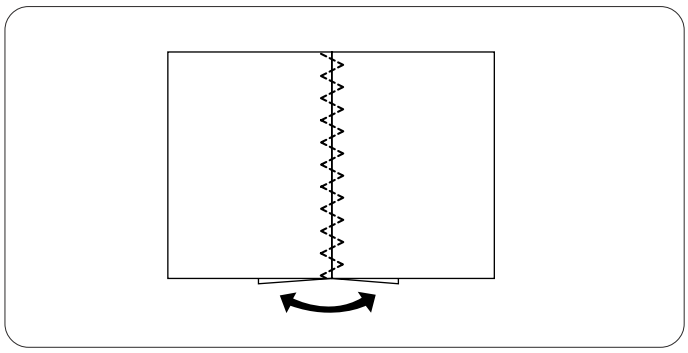
Sew slowly, guiding the fabric so the needle catches the folded edge on each side.
Remove stabilizer after sewing is finished.



Patchwork

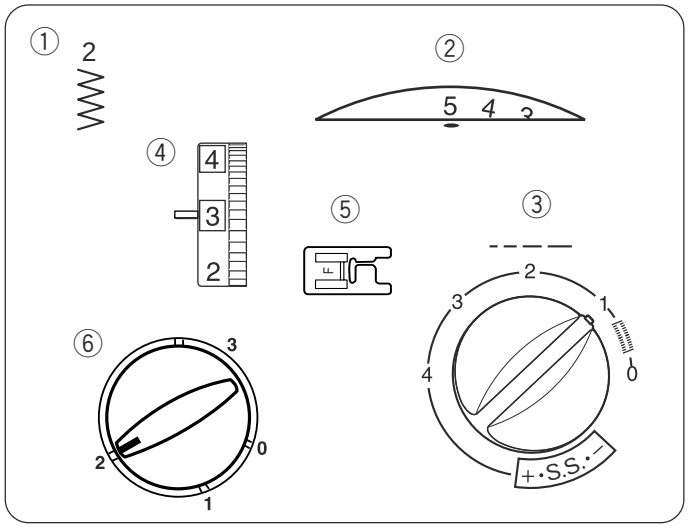
Machine setting

① Stitch: 3
② Stitch width: 5
③ Stitch length: 1 – 3
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: F



Place right sides of two fabrics together. Sew a seam with the straight stitch.
Press seam allowance open.

Reset machine for patchwork stitch.
Place fabrics under the foot so that the seam line matches the center of the foot.
Lower the foot and sew over the seam line.

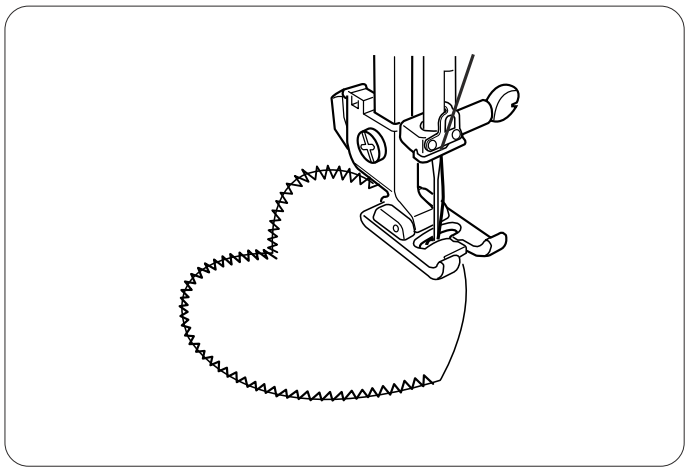


Satin Stitch Appliqué

Machine setting

① Stitch: 2
② Stitch width: 3 – 5
③ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1
④ Thread tension: 1 – 4
⑤ Presser foot: F
⑥ Foot pressure: “2”

NOTE:
Apply stabilizer to the fabric for the stitch to form correctly.



Baste appliqué pieces on the fabric, or fuse the appliqué pieces on with fusible webbing.
Stitch around the appliqué, making sure the needle swings off to the right side of the appliqué outside edge.

Turning a curve or corner:
Stop the machine and lower the needle into the fabric on the outside edge of the appliqué.
Raise presser foot, pivot the fabric, lower foot and sew.

NOTE:
Return the foot pressure dial to “3” after finishing.

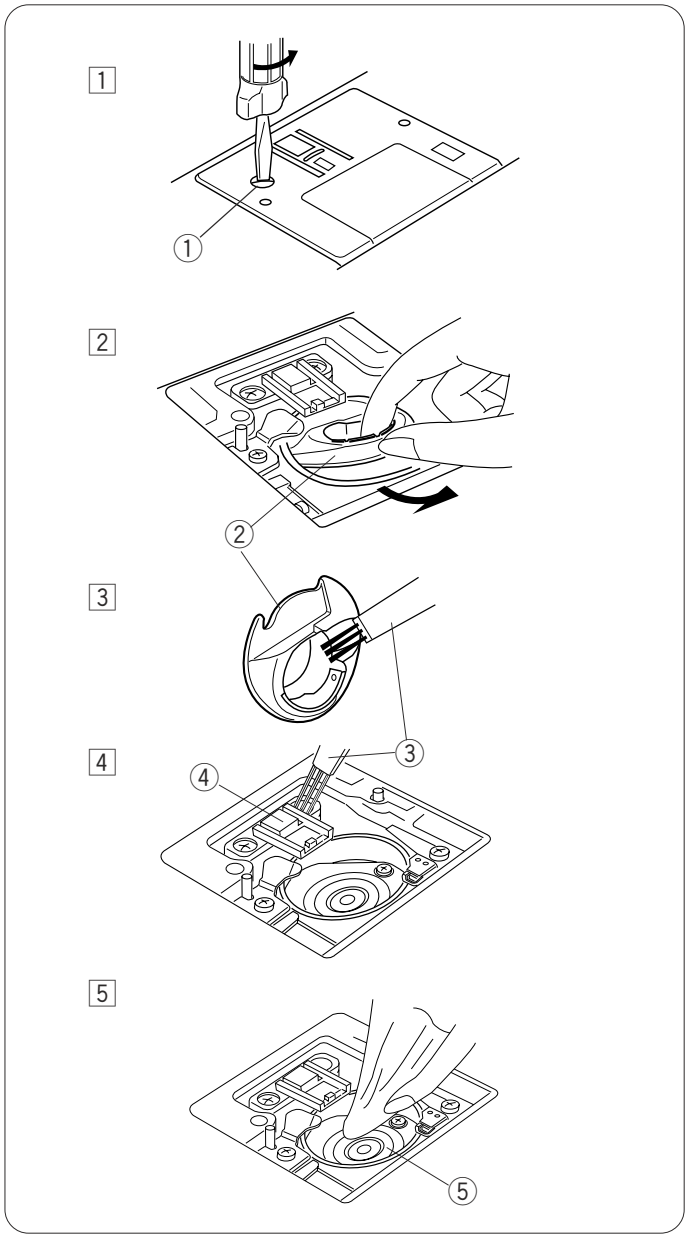
SECTION 6. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING:
Turn the power switch off and unplug the machine before cleaning.

NOTE:
Do not dismantle the machine in any way other than what is explained in this section.

Clean the outside of the machine with a soft cloth and mild soap.

Cleaning the Hook Race and Feed Dog



1 Remove the presser foot and needle. Remove screw on the needle plate with the screwdriver.
Remove the needle plate and take out the bobbin.
① Screw

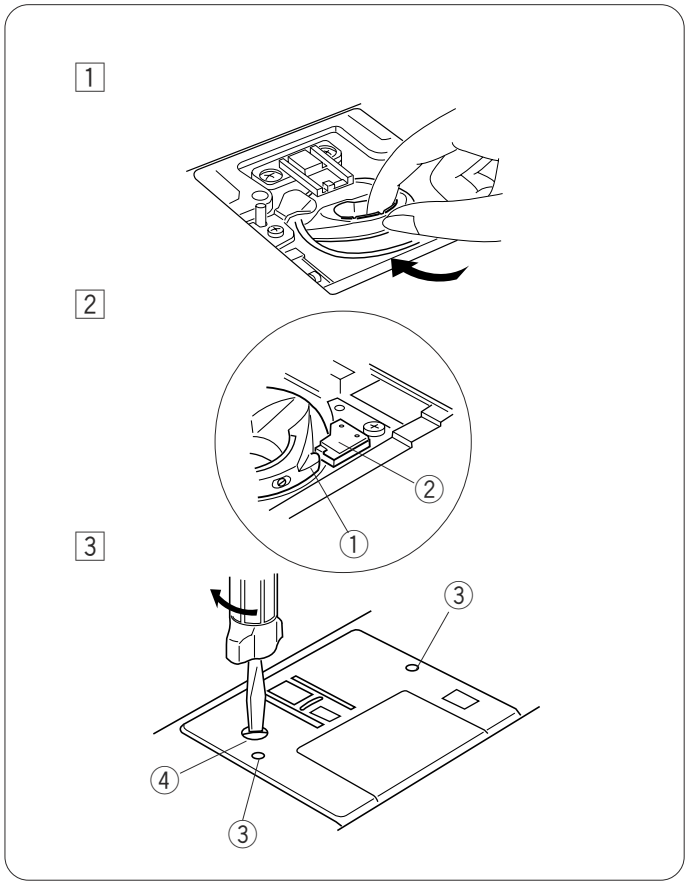
2 Lift up the bobbin case and remove it.
② Bobbin case

3 Brush out dust and lint. Wipe the bobbin case with a soft, dry cloth.

4 Clean the feed dog and hook race with the lint brush.
③ Lint brush
④ Feed dog

5 Wipe the hook race with a soft, dry cloth.
⑤ Hook race

NOTE:
You may also use a vacuum cleaner.



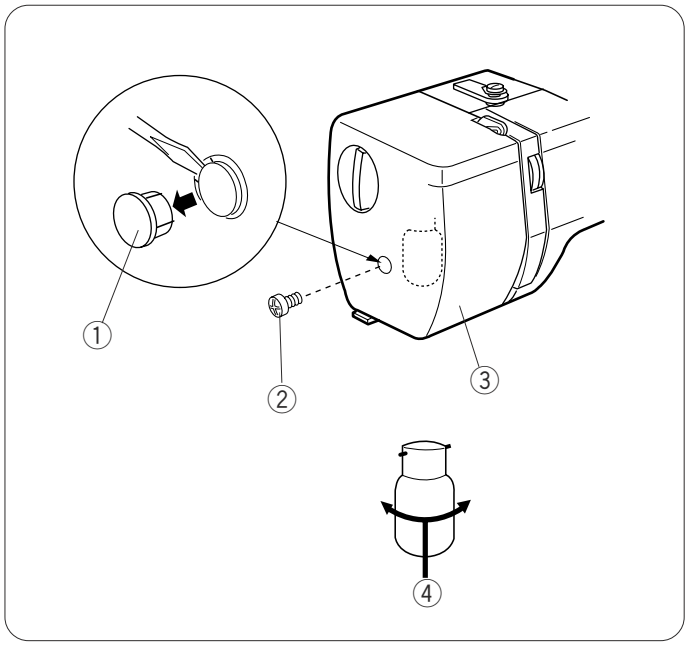
Replacing the Bobbin Case

1 Insert the bobbin case into the hook race.

2 Make sure the knob of the bobbin case fits next to the stopper on the race.
① Knob
② Stopper

3 Replace the bobbin.
Attach the needle plate, inserting the two guide pins into the holes in the needle plate. Tighten the screw firmly with the screwdriver.
③ Guide holes
④ Screw

Clean the machine with a soft cloth. Do not use chemical solvents.
Store the machine in cool and dry place.
Do not store the machine in an area of high humidity, near a radiator or in direct sunlight.



Replacing the Light Bulb

⚠ WARNING:
When replacing the bulb, switch off and unplug the machine.
Wait for the light bulb to cool down before touching it.

Remove the cap and screw. Remove the face plate.
① Cap
② Screw
③ Face plate

Push and turn the bulb counterclockwise to remove it.
Push and turn the bulb clockwise to replace it.
④ Light bulb

Troubleshooting

Condition	Cause	Reference
The needle thread breaks.	1. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 2. The needle thread tension is too tight. 3. The needle is bent or blunt. 4. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 5. The needle thread and the bobbin thread are not drawn to the rear and set properly under the presser foot when sewing starts. 6. The fabric is not drawn to the rear when sewing is finished. 7. The thread is too heavy or too fine for the needle.	Page 12 Page 17 Page 8 Page 8 Page 18 Page 18 Page 8
The bobbin thread breaks.	1. The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin case. 2. Lint has collected in the bobbin case. 3. The bobbin is damaged and does not turn smoothly. 4. The thread is wound loosely on the bobbin.	 Page 11 Page 41 Replace the bobbin. Re-wind the bobbin.
The needle breaks.	1. Needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle clamp screw is loose. 4. The proper foot is not used. 5. The fabric is not drawn to the rear when sewing is finished. 6. The needle is too fine for the fabric being sewn.	Page 8 Page 8 Page 8 Use proper foot. Page 18 Page 8
The needle thread loops.	1. The needle thread tension is too loose. 2. The needle size is not suitable for the thread.	Page 17 Page 8
Skipped stitches.	1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle and/or thread are not suitable for the fabric being sewn. 4. A stretch needle is not used for sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics. 5. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 6. A poor quality needle is used.	Page 8 Page 8 Page 8 Page 8 Page 12 Replace the needle.
Seam puckering.	1. The needle thread tension is too tight. 2. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric. * Use a stabilizer for very fine fabrics.	Page 17 Page 12 Page 8 Make stitch shorter.
The fabric does not feed smoothly.	1. The feed dog is packed with lint. 2. The stitches are too short. 3. The feed dog was not raised after being lowered. 4. The foot pressure is not adjusted properly.	Page 41 Make stitch longer. Page 6 Page 6
The machine does not work.	1. The machine is not plugged in. 2. Thread is caught in the hook race. 3. The flywheel is pulled for bobbin winding.	Page 5 Page 41 Page 10
Stitches are distorted.	1. The stretch stitch is not balanced.	Page 16
The buttonhole is not correct.	1. The stitch density is not suitable for the fabric being sewn. 2. Interfacing is not being used with stretch fabrics.	 Pages 26, 27 Page 24
Noisy operation.	1. The feed dog is packed with lint. 2. Lint has collected in the bobbin case.	Page 41 Page 41
Layers slip.	1. The foot pressure is not adjusted properly.	Page 6

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Many standard accessories are provided with your machine but your unique creations may require something more. Therefore, Elna offers a vast array of optional accessories. Please contact your authorized Elna dealer or service center to learn more about all the possibilities OR visit us at our website: www.elna.com.

RECYCLING

The following information is published to be in accordance with directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament.

This equipment is marked with the below recycling symbol. It means that at the end of the life of this machine you must dispose of it separately at an appropriate collection point and not place it in the normal domestic unsorted waste system. This will benefit the environment for all.